

IRISH SOLUTION
BELIEVED TO BE
CLOSE AT HAND

Settlement of Home Rule Question Thought to Be Nearer Than Ever—Strong Feeling to Get Issue Out of the Way

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Despite the unfortunate result of last week's Irish debate there are strong grounds for believing that the country is nearer a settlement of the Irish question than ever. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns on inquiry that there is and has been for a long time the very strongest desire in generally opposing political circles to get the Irish question out of the way, and a recognition that such an opportunity for achieving this, as is presented by the present united efforts of Irishmen and Englishmen to achieve the single object of victory, is unlikely to recur very soon.

In many quarters the possibility of a settlement of the Irish question being postponed till after the war is viewed with the very deepest apprehension. These are considerations affecting Great Britain herself.

As to imperial interests, it is recognized as a serious thing that in the unity of interest, sentiment and action which has so signally characterized the British Empire throughout the present war Ireland should provide the one element of discord, particularly in view of the great part played by Irish regiments, Ulster and Nationalist, abroad and by the Ulster and Nationalist leaders at home.

Major Redmond and Major Hills, Nationalist and Unionist, respectively, have shown in their speeches the new feeling generated by these common efforts, and it is safe to say that behind the scenes strong efforts are still being put forward, despite all recent failures and misfortunes, to take advantage of this feeling and remove the Irish question from the list of controversial topics.

Great regret is felt at the result of (Continued on page nine, column six)



General Lyautey

WHY GERMANS
RETIRED IN THE
BAPAUME REGION

General Maurice Says They Were Compelled to Move Over Ridge—Activity in Air

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In an interview today, General Maurice informed The Christian Science Monitor representative and other journalists, that it was not quite correct to regard the German move in the west as the first phase of a war movement. There are any number of trenches ahead yet, he said.

The latest German retirement uncovering Loupart Wood and Greveliers, he said, was easily explained. These German positions with others surrendered by the retirement were on the westward side of the ridge covering Bapaume.

Consequently, they were subject to the full blast of British guns, and the Germans had been compelled to go over the ridge to their prepared positions on the side farthest from the British guns, where the position was somewhat more comfortable.

Replying to a question as to the speed with which the British guns were brought up, General Maurice said it was simply a matter of practice and (Continued on page eight, column three)

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

The advance of the British forces on the western front still continues, and the capture of Bapaume is regarded as imminent. London announces that north of the Aisne Valley the British, during the past 24 hours, pushed forward their line over a front of 12 miles southwest and west of Bapaume. They also made progress on a front of 200 yards south of Achiet-le-Petit, and occupied 1000 yards of a German trench southwest of Essarts, northwest of Commequart.

Paris reports the repulse of violent German counterattacks in the Champagne and successful French artillery actions in the Verdun region. Outside of France there is no news of first importance from any of the European war theaters.

In regard to the fighting on the Tigris, the latest British official statement reports General Maude's forces as having reached a point some 30 miles up-stream from Bagdad; whilst a Constantinople message announces that the Turks have taken up a new position between Bagdad and Samarra, a town some 75 miles to the northwest.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, via Sayville wireless).—The capture of a (Continued on page eight, column one)

MR. BONAR LAW
TO SEEK NEW
VOTE OF CREDIT

"Unforeseen Circumstances" Necessitate Additional Sum—British Parliament Upholds India's Cotton Duties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will ask the House of Commons today to sanction a supplementary vote of credit for £50,000,000. The vote of Feb. 12, £200,000,000, was expected to suffice until March 31, but unforeseen circumstances necessitate the additional sum.

Mr. Bonar Law listed the Government's needs as follows:
For wheat for Australia, £18,000,000; for advances to Great Britain's allies and Dominions, £22,000,000; balance for munitions and shipping.

Both Houses of Parliament yesterday gratefully accepted India's contribution of £100,000,000 to the cause of the war and at the same time authorized the cotton duties which have been the subject of so much feeling in Lancashire. The Lancashire members pressed the matter in the House of Commons to a division and with the support of the Nationalists and Labor members mustered 125 votes in favor of their amendment as against 205 for the Government.

A crowded House listened to the debate, those present in the distinguished Strangers' Gallery including the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir S. B. Sinha, Sir James Meillon and Sir Francis Youngblood. There were also present numerous representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade. The debate was marked by able speeches, the most outstanding being that of the former Prime Minister, which at one time seemed likely to prevent a division. By a majority, however, the Lancashire members at the meeting during the evening decided to carry on with their protest.

In closing his speech on the Government motion, Amstel Chamberlain, Secretary for India, paid tribute to Mr. Asquith, which provoked a remarkable scene. "I have had the honor to serve with him," he said, "I know his loyalty to his colleagues." Upon this there followed a prolonged burst of cheering, which diminished only to begin again and again and seemed to come from every quarter in the House. "I know," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "the equality and magnanimity with which he confronted always good and evil fortune and I know, whatever mistakes he and we may have made, how he tried to serve his country in this great crisis. I appeal to him, therefore, with some confidence."

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was sympathetically listened to, though sub- (Continued on page eight, column two)

FRENCH MINISTER
OF WAR RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—As a result of incidents in the Chamber of Deputies during the aviation debate, General Lyautey, Minister of War, has resigned.

The resignation of General Lyautey has precipitated the Cabinet crisis which has been impending for the last few weeks. M. Briand, the Premier, is expected to announce a reorganization of the personnel of the ministry today, and thus avoid the complete change of Government which is expected in certain quarters.

General Lyautey tendered his resignation at the close of a stormy meeting in the Chamber. The opposition members refused to permit him to speak in defense of criticism and he withdrew.

SUBSEA BOATS
FAIL TO UPSET
BRITISH SHIPPING

Official Statement Indicates Traffic to and From Ports in the United Kingdom

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Press Bureau has issued a third weekly statement of British losses from submarines for the week ending 3 p. m. March 11.

The number of merchant vessels of all nationalities arriving at United Kingdom ports was 2985; sailing from United Kingdom ports, 1959; British merchant vessels, 1600 tons gross or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 12; under 1600 tons, 4; fishing vessels, 3. British vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines 16. The 13 vessels over 1600 tons sunk include two sunk during the previous week.

The 16 vessels unsuccessfully attacked include four during the week ending Feb. 25 and two in the week ending March 4.

One merchant vessel, under 1600 tons, reported last week as sunk, has since been towed in.

An authoritative review of the position shows that at the beginning of January, 1917, Great Britain possessed approximately 3731 vessels of 1600 tons and over. Many others of lesser (Continued on page nine, column four)

BRITISH OWNERS
APPLY FOR APPAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Motion for a mandate to turn over the German prize ship Appam to her British owners, in accordance with the Supreme Court decree of March 6, was filed in the Supreme Court today on behalf of Henry G. Harrison, British master of the Appam, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, owners. The motion will be presented in open court Monday.

"REVOLUTION" IN
RUSSIA, AFFIRMS
GERMAN REPORT

Official Statement From Berlin Attributes Rising to Duma Executive Committee

BERLIN, Germany, via Sayville wireless (Thursday).—An executive committee of the Duma has accomplished a successful revolution in Russia, imprisoned all the ministers and now controls the Government, according to an official statement from Petrograd, issued by the Official Press Bureau here today.

"The Council of Ministers and the Cabinet no longer exist," the statement continued.

The statement issued by the Official Press Bureau began:

"About the successful Russian revolution, the following official report was issued from Petrograd on March 14:

"The population of Petrograd, incensed by complete disorganization of transport services and of aliment, had long been irritated against the Government and had become restless. The population held the Government responsible for all its sufferings. The Government, expecting trouble, took measures of a large scale to maintain order, and among other measures, ordered dissolution of the Council of Ministers and the Duma. The Duma, however, on March 11, decided not to accept the imperial ukase, but to continue meetings. The Duma immediately instituted an executive committee, presided over by M. Rodzianko the president.

"That committee declared itself as a provisional Government and issued the following appeal:

"Considering the difficulties of interior order which we owe, to the policy of the former Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma feels obliged to take public order in its own hands. Fully conscious of the responsibility arising from this decision, the committee expresses the certainty that the population and the army will lend their assistance for the difficult task and create a new Government which accepts the wishes of the people and enjoys the people's confidence."

"Deputy Engelhard, colonel of the General Staff, has been appointed commander of Petrograd by the committee.

"Yesterday evening the committee issued proclamations to the population and to the troops, railroads and banks, asking them to resume their regular life. Deputy Gromski was charged by the committee provisionally to manage the Petrograd Telegraph agency.

"The executive committee based itself upon the population of the capital, which is in full revolution, and upon the army, completely united with the revolutionists and arrested all Ministers and sent them to jail."

CHANCELLOR OF
GERMANY AND
FRANCHISE ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Speaking in the Prussian Diet yesterday, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, confirmed his previous assurances that internal political reorganization would follow the war and that the Government would propose a reform of the Prussian franchise, which tasks would confront the nation which only the entire people could negotiate, and a strong foreign policy would be necessary, but possibly only if the patriotism, so marvelously developed during the war, was maintained and strengthened.

Woe to the statesman who failed to recognize the signs of the time, and who thought were could be resumed where it has been interrupted.

"I shall devote my last effort," the Chancellor concluded, "to creating this idea of making our people strong. As the war can only be won by the exertion of the most extreme manpower, and as to this strength, truth also must be united. I have freely expressed my thoughts about internal politics and the future of our people."

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DETAILS GIVEN
OF SINKING OF
THE ALGONQUIN

Captain Says There Was No Warning—Ship Stopped at First Shot—Submarine Refused Crew Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department Thursday morning received the following cablegram from Consul Stevens at Plymouth, giving further details of the sinking of the Algonquin:

"Captain of Algonquin reports his ship sailed from New York for London, when at 6 a. m. March 12 in clear weather and calm sea, a German submarine fired about 20 shells directly at the ship; two shells hit the ship. No warning was given. At first shot the captain instantly stopped the ship and went full speed astern. Blew signal on whistle going astern. The submarine continued firing until the crew were two boatlengths from the ship, then ceased firing and approached the ship; placed bombs aboard. The ship sunk in 15 minutes. The commander of the submarine refused assistance; said he expected two other ships and was too busy. After 27 hours in boats the crew of 27 reached islands safely, having water, biscuits and canned goods in boats. No vessel seen on journey from disaster to St. Mary's. No injury to crew. Ship fully marked and carrying American flag when attacked and sunk. Flag removed by Germans."

According to this account, the commander of the submarine that sank the Algonquin violated every rule of international law for which this and other neutral governments have contended, and to which all nations except Germany have subscribed: No warning was given, no visit and search was carried out, the ship was shelled after signaling surrender, no assistance was given the crew in reaching a place of safety.

In the view of international lawyers, this action was wanton piracy and it is considered that it was by the merest accident and possibly poor marksmanship that more of the 20 shots did not hit the ship and injure her crew.

The Algonquin was the ship of a neutral nation plying the high seas, which belong to no country and over which, it is contended, no nation can extend its jurisdiction.

When the last cablegram was received it was read without comment at the State Department. The last clause in the dispatch, referring to the removal of the ship's flag by the Germans, caused many expressions of amazement.

The President received the news at the White House, where he is still confined. It is considered that the treatment given the Algonquin is a fair sample of what reception will be given other ships, whether armed or unarmed, that encounter German submarines in the near future.

Algonquin Owner Talks

John Stephanidis Thinks Submarine Sinking Is Overt Act

ALBANY, N. Y.—John Stephanidis of New York, owner of the steamship Algonquin, regarding the sinking of his ship by a German submarine, says: "If this does not constitute an overt act," he said, "I do not know what does. I expect to go to Washington to take up the matter with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. I am sorry if the destruction of my ship must be a casus belli, but I believe that this occurrence must be the subject of action of some kind against the German Government."

"The Algonquin carried no munitions, but was laden with foodstuffs," (Continued on page nine, column three)

LINER SAGAMORE
OF WARREN LINE
REPORTED SUNK

The Boston office of the Furness-Withy Company, owners of the Warren Line, announced today the receipt of a cablegram from England stating that the steamer Sagamore had been sunk by a submarine. No details of the sinking or even the date was given in the cablegram.

The Sagamore left Boston for Liverpool on Feb. 21 with a large cargo of grain, foodstuffs and general supplies, which were mostly consigned to the British Government.

Only two Americans are believed to have been on board the Sagamore. They were Michael Holloway of 262 Cambridge Street and John Henry of 991 Tremont Street, Boston. Both signed as firemen.

The Sagamore was scheduled to arrive in Liverpool on March 7. On its last voyage the vessel was in collision with the steamer Kelvindale outside the harbor of Liverpool, and the Kelvindale sank. Capt. Alexander Fenton, who has not missed a voyage of the vessel since he took command 25 years ago, was obliged to remain in England for the inquiry which the Board of Trade held on the sinking of the Kelvindale. The vessel, which has sailed from Boston for many years, was under the command of Capt. P. Cummins on the last voyage.

The Sagamore is a steel screw steamer of 5197 tons built in 1892 by Harland & Wolff of Belfast. She is owned by the White Diamond Steamship Company Ltd., and G. Warren & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, are the managers. Says Lloyd's Register of Shipping, she sails from Liverpool sailing under British registry and is 5197 gross tonnage. Her dimensions are: Length, 330.4 feet; breadth, 46.2 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet. She is equipped with wireless.

CHINA HAD NO
TREATY AGAINST
SEIZING SHIPS

Government's Position With Regard to German Owned Liners Is Different From That of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The action of the Chinese Government in seizing the German-owned merchant ships in Shanghai Harbor has raised the question of why the United States did not take the same action concerning interned German vessels in her ports.

The difference between the action taken by China and the attitude of the United States is easily explained, it was said today. By the terms of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia the German-owned merchant ships in United States ports cannot be seized, but must be kept interned. China has no such treaty with Germany.

In addition to the action of the Chinese Government in sending the German minister away, it is understood Pekin has ordered the withdrawal also of all the German consular officers. That China will formally enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies seems now to be a foregone conclusion. Officials of this Government are deeply impressed by the fact that China is the only government that has completely and without reservation followed the invitation of President Wilson to join this Government in its efforts to uphold the sanctity of international law. It is felt that in the case of the break between China and Germany and the resultant seizure of German ships, a declaration of war by Germany may be expected, as in the case of Portugal.

If China enters the war as a member of the Entente it will be with definite assurances that will provide compensation for the alliance, it is pointed (Continued on page nine, column one)

KAISER TO INQUIRE
INTO DEPORTATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A Berlin telegram states that a number of prominent Belgians of all parties recently petitioned the Kaiser to stop the wholesale deportation of Belgian workmen and repatriate them. A reply has now been received stating that the Kaiser has requested the Governor-General and other authorities to make a thorough investigation, upon which the Kaiser will base his decision.

Meanwhile he has ordered immediate repatriation of Belgians wrongly sent to Germany as unemployed so far as this has not yet been done and cessation for the present of compulsory deportation.

RUSSIANS REPORTED
NOW IN KERMANS SHAH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—There is no official communique from Petrograd, but a message received yesterday states that Kermanshah, on the Persian border, has been captured from the Turks.

BROTHERHOOD
STATEMENT MAY
BRING PEACE

Railroad Managers in Conference With Employees' Chiefs Inclined to Grant Eight Hours for Pay Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A change of attitude on the part of the railroad managers was evident this morning when the conference with the Brotherhood leaders began at 11:30 o'clock. The spokesmen for the managers made it clear that, since reading the latest statement of the union leaders, they were more inclined to compromise with the men than they have been before.

The Brotherhood statement which is described as the olive branch that may prevent the strike, is that the men are willing to give up their demand for time and one-half pay for overtime pay on a pro rata basis if they are granted the eight-hour day. It is evident that the managers are not strongly opposed to granting the men overtime pay on a pro rata basis.

The managers, after conferring among themselves for two hours, went into the joint conference in a conciliatory attitude.

As the parley began a protracted session was expected. Asked whether anything had been heard from Washington today, the managers' spokesman said: "Nothing except that the President hopes for a settlement today."

Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of the railway executives, and W. G. Lee, speaking for the labor leaders, came out of the conference room and announced to the newspapermen that an adjournment had been taken until 4 o'clock this afternoon. They both said emphatically that no statement would be made in the meantime and they declined to answer questions. Mr. Lee making a special request that during the intermission no effort be made to get information from either side.

It is believed that because of length of the interval between the morning and afternoon sessions, a definite proposition had been made by the Brotherhood leaders which will be considered in executive session by the railway representatives, who will also have sufficient time to present the matter to the railroad presidents and other executives who are in town.

After separate conferences Wednesday the managers felt confident "that the patriotism and loyalty of our men will not countenance any rash movement which may seriously embarrass the Government and give the impression outside our borders that this country is torn by industrial strife and therefore an easy prey for a foreign foe," and the men said that "the railroads, after having refused to accept a settlement of the eight-hour controversy proposed by President Wilson and after having refused to observe the Eight-Hour Law enacted by Congress, must accept responsibility for a strike should it take place. It is too late for them to pose as patriots now, hoping thereby to defeat the just contentions of their employees."

The men say they intend to get the eight-hour day now because war would postpone getting it indefinitely. They deny that they were parties to the agreement in December between the attorney-general and the railroads to hold the situation in abeyance until the Supreme Court handed down its decision on the Eight-Hour Law.

President May Act

Mr. Wilson Said to Have Urged Conference Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No action has been taken by the President today looking to the prevention of a railroad strike, but he is expected to take steps at once.

It is said authoritatively that Mr. Wilson, alarmed at the possibility of a Nation-wide strike at this juncture, expected the managers and their men at their conference today to consider the state of the country's foreign relations, and make every possible effort to agree. It is possible he may appeal to both sides on that ground. The President is being kept (Continued on page eight, column four)

CONTEMPT STEPS
ARE TAKEN AGAINST
CECILIE OFFICERS

Contempt proceedings were instituted today against 49 officers of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie for damages to the vessel's engines while the ship was under attachment by the United States Federal courts. Subpoenas were issued by Judge Morton and the officers were ordered into court on April 2 to show cause why they should not be considered in contempt of the alleged violation of the court order. Subpoenas were served by the United States Marshal John J. Mitchell and his deputies today.

WRITERS PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR CITIZENSHIP

"The Vigilantes" Hope to Awaken Whole United States to Full Realization of Its Responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American writers and artists of prominence have organized their forces to play Paul Revere throughout the nation. As the patriot who rode west from the belfry lights in Boston aroused the countryside to defense, so will this group, by the call of the written word, attempt to awaken America to a realization of the importance of the problems confronting her, to aid in the awakening and cultivating in the youth of the country a sense of public service and an intelligent interest in citizenship and national problems, to work vigorously for preparedness, mental, moral and physical, and to work with especial vigor for universal military training and service, as a basis for American democracy.

In keeping with its purposes, the organization has chosen the name, the Vigilantes. Its executive committee is composed of Porter Emerson Browne, Thomas C. Desmond, Hermann Hagedorn, Monroe Douglas Robinson, Julian Street and Charles Hanson Towne. In charge of J. Harry Williams, secretary, headquarters have been opened at 110 West Twenty-fourth Street.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Hermann Hagedorn explained that the Vigilantes is an absolutely nonpartisan organization which will avoid entangling alliances with other organizations, and that no person or persons will be permitted to adopt the project as propaganda for selfish interests. The organization is securing from writers and artists articles, poems and cartoons on whatever phase of America's present situation seems, to the individual contributor, most vital. These will be syndicated to practically every newspaper of any importance in the country. They will deal, says Mr. Hagedorn, with national problems of all sorts, from the "pork barrel" to Japan and from child labor to Germany. They will be stimulative rather than directly informative, arousing rather than merely informing. They will prompt the reader to act upon the knowledge they give him. They will be "good-humored, imaginative and nonpartisan. They will be brief, moreover, probably not exceeding 100 words, the primary object being to arouse rather than to lecture. Writers and artists who desire to offer for service to their country that weapon which is said to be mightier than the sword are requested to communicate at once with the executive secretary."

A large number have already joined the movement. These include: George Ade, Matthew Page Andrews, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Mary Austin, Irving Bacheller, Rex Beach, Cyrus Townsend Brundage, Thornton W. Burgess, Ellis Parker Butler, Irvin S. Cobb, Douglas Fairbanks, Louis Fancher, James Montgomery Flagg, Henry James Forman, Hamlin Garland, Charles Dana Gibson, Robert Grant, William Hamd, Albert Bushnell Hart, Arthur S. Hoffman, Brian Hooker, Emerson Hough, Reginald Wright Knapp, John Kemmer, Don Macquis, Wallace Morgan, Meredith Nicholson, Ralph Barton Perry, Theodore Roosevelt, Clinton Scott-Laird, J. Andre Smith, Raymond S. Spears, James Swinnerton, Booth Tarkington, Augustus Thomas, Hendrik Willem Van Loon and William Allen White. The advisory committee consists of William Hamlin Childs, A. W. Pickens, Raymond B. Price, Guy T. Vishnitski, Henry Collins Walsh and E. J. Haussman.

This material will be syndicated through the regular press, the editors of some of the most important newspapers in the East and the Middle West having already signified their eagerness to cooperate. One middle western editor said: "For a thing like that, we can always find room, send along all you have." A particularly keen effort will be made to reach the school and college periodicals, with the object of arousing boys and girls in secondary schools and men and women in colleges to take a real interest in national affairs. They will be urged to organize local branches to stimulate discussion of the articles. The duty of the members will be to spread, by every means in their power, the gospel of good citizenship among their school and college mates, and their own families, and ultimately throughout the districts in and surrounding their home towns.

The promoters of this movement recognize the fact that material preparedness, though necessary for adequate defense, is a dangerous liability rather than a valuable asset unless it is founded upon a citizenship prepared to wield its power properly. Such preparation for citizenship, they believe, is not now available to the youth of the United States. The scheme of education is so constructed that training for citizenship receives only perfunctory attention, when it receives any at all. There are courses in political science and economy, in history and sociology, which are usually uninteresting if not misleading. The sort of history taught is largely untrue. Less attention is paid to facts than to national pride. Courses pertaining to citizenship are so academic as to be foreign to the practical knowledge a man must have as a voter. They are not aware with the times. They are not aware in the sense of his responsibility to his neighbor, to his city, his State or his Nation.

These writers, therefore, will do their utmost to arouse the Nation to these facts, to the necessity of making real preparedness possible by laying the foundations of a national consciousness in the schools and colleges. They know that such a condition of affairs, to be of most value and power, cannot spring from them. Hence the campaign to enlist the boys and girls and men and women of the schools and colleges in the movement. It is the aim to make each one a Paul Revere who will spread the gospel of citizenship among his fellows, and who with them will make their demand for the opportunity to learn how to become good citizens so insistent that it must be heeded.

Mr. Hagedorn is the man who delivered a stirring address at the Congress for Constructive Preparedness in Washington recently, appealing for such changes in the educational system as would make the working out of a sturdy and an efficient citizenship possible. He and his associates conceive this movement to be larger, in its potential effects, than the confines of the United States. They realize that now more than ever in the past, the United States owes a great duty to the world. The youth of Europe is passing on the battlefield. Only in the United States, among the great powers, is youth being conserved against the time, a half century in the future, when there will be a demand for leaders in thought to fill the places which, barring the war, would have been filled by the youth now being sacrificed. And this band of Paul Reveres ask, what steps is the United States taking toward conserving that youth properly? Is American citizenship alert or passive, flourishing or decadent, being fed or being allowed to starve? Do the college faculty and the school board realize their responsibility toward that citizenship? Does the college president spend the time he should in rubbing elbows with his students and guiding the formulation of their political convictions in molds shaped to the democratic ideal on which this Nation is founded? Or is his worth to his college measured rather by the amount of money he can raise for endowments and buildings? And about all these things, and the hundred and one subjects allied to them, what has the youth of America to say? This committee of writers proposes to find out.

NATIONALIZATION OF LAND ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, England.—A conference on the question of land and food problems was held recently in Birmingham, under the auspices of the Land Nationalization Society, the Birmingham Trades Council, the Ten Acres and Starchley Cooperative Society, and the Birmingham Cooperative Society. Delegates representing 250 organizations attended, and Mr. F. W. Rudland, president of the Trades Council, presided.

Mr. J. Hyder, secretary of the Land Nationalization Society, said the war had shown the advantage of State control of production. It had immensely increased the production of weapons and instruments of destruction, and he believed the same sort of control would similarly increase the things that man wanted for his good when the war was over. The war, he continued, had shown the danger of being dependent upon overseas supplies of food. In the past Great Britain had got all she required cheaply and easily from the colonies and other continental countries. The bulk of people in towns did not concern themselves with the question of agriculture, but now they found themselves in a disadvantageous position as compared with some other countries in regard to food production. During the coming summer, he said, the supply of food could be increased, but not to the extent it might have been if proper measures had been taken in time. In so far as Germany had staved off defeat it had been due to her agriculture. During the last 40 or 50 years Germany had produced much more food than Great Britain had done. She used to come to England to learn, but in agriculture the scholar was now ahead of the teacher. From 100 acres of cultivated land, Mr. Hyder stated, the average British farmer produced food for from 45 to 50 people, whereas Germany, on the same area, produced food for from 75 to 80 people. Germany had three times the proportion of small holdings. Great Britain had, she had less grass, but more live stock. She grew 33 tons of corn and 55 tons of potatoes, where 15 and 11, respectively, were grown in the United Kingdom. She also produced much more milk. Germany had been able to do this by paying more attention to production than Great Britain had done. It was time, therefore, Mr. Hyder declared, that the call was made for a drastic alteration of the land laws of Great Britain.

A long resolution was moved by Mr. F. Spillers and carried, urging, among other things, the nationalization of land, a system of State tenancies, a fair standard wage to agricultural workers, adequate housing accommodation, cooperative methods in production, the buying of seeds, manures, and implements, and the marketing of produce, the establishment of agricultural credit banks, improvement of agricultural education, extensive afforestation of land, and the development of sugar beet growing.

NEW ORLEANS PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A campaign to make New Orleans a great packing house center has begun. The initiative has been taken by a party of agents of the Federal States Relation Service assigned to farm and live stock development work in Mississippi. It is proposed that Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana supply cattle and hogs sufficient to keep the New Orleans plants in operation.

HOW BRITAIN EXERCISES THE RIGHT OF SEARCH

Inquiry Into System Followed Shows No Avoidable Delays in Dealing With Ships and Cargoes Brought Into Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Committee on the Administration of the Order in Council of March, 1915, concluded its report to the Government with a comprehensive summary as follows:

"Such is the system now in use. Described in detail it may seem elaborate and complicated, but the situation which it has been framed to meet is many-sided. In practice it works smoothly. It originated in the fact that methods of search sanctioned by usage in the past are now impracticable, and that the evidence which, in the shape of documents carried on the ship, the neutral shipowner and trader were required to provide, has been robbed by changed conditions of much of its value. Other evidence, therefore, or guarantees must be forthcoming, if the rights of the belligerent are to be preserved. The system has been so constructed as to furnish facilities by which, if he is disposed to avail himself of them, the neutral can provide such evidence or guarantees, and so be assured of the minimum disturbance of his trade.

"The present system has been built up gradually as the need for it arose. On the outbreak of the war there was little more than the nucleus of an organization for dealing even with prize. It was inadequate for this purpose owing to the altered conditions to which we have referred, and still more so for coping with the larger situation created by the Order in Council of March 11, 1915. For these reasons not only has the old organization been expanded, but the new and supplemental machinery, which we have detailed, has been set up. So considerable has been the change that it would be truer to say that a new organization had to be created to meet the new conditions, than that an old and inappropriate one has been applied to work for which it was never intended. A ruling consideration throughout has been the desire to impose on neutral shipping as little inconvenience as is consistent with the interception of the enemy's sea-borne commerce, and it has been very apparent to us in the course of our investigations how steadily the officials concerned have kept this object in view.

"It is quite clear that by the establishment of the Contraband and Enemy Export committees many ships which would otherwise have to be brought into port for discharge are enabled, after a short delay, to proceed upon their course. The committees act as courts of preliminary inquiry, sift the available evidence, and at once release the vessel, when the prima facie case is not sufficiently strong. In the absence of such committee, all vessels stopped and all goods brought in would have to be placed in the Prize Court by the Procurator-General and adjudicated upon by the court.

"It is evident from the very nature of the work both of the War Trade Intelligence Department and of the Contraband and Enemy Export Committees, that it tends to become both more expeditious and more effective as their experience and stock of information increase. The time occupied in collating materials and considering them cannot, in our opinion, be fairly described as delay, much less avoidable delay. We have no evidence that any increase in the staff of the War Trade Intelligence Department would be of substantial advantage. The work appears to be decentralized, as far as it safely can be, having regard to the fact that it depends, in a peculiar degree, for its efficiency upon the accumulation of experience by individuals. As a matter of fact, the department is able to supply material to the Contraband Committee as quickly as that committee can deal with it.

"Similar considerations apply to the Contraband Committee, and it would, in our view, lose efficiency if it were to sit in two or more divisions. While the work of the Enemy Export Committee is comparable to that of the Contraband Committee, the questions for its determination are so different that the two bodies could not advantageously be merged in one.

"The materials for the decisions of the Enemy Export Committee are derived from the same source as those of the War Intelligence Department, and are collated and indexed on a similar system, but by a separate staff. There does appear, therefore, in this respect to be a certain amount of duplication of effort, though the information obtained by the War Intelligence Department covers a far wider field than that required by the Enemy Export Committee. No delay, however, is imposed upon ships or cargoes by this overlapping, and we have therefore not considered how far, if at all, it can be avoided.

"It was not to be expected that a system which has developed as the necessity arose should have worked smoothly and well from the beginning. Until it was complete, there were undoubtedly stages at which delay took place. Ships, for instance, were at first kept an undue time at Kirkwall or Lerwick, awaiting the visit of the customs officers. This was due to the shortage of staff, and to the inexperience of the customs officers at that time in the new work required of them. Again, there appears to have been insufficient connection between the Contraband Committee and the Procurator-General's Department, and

it would perhaps be true to say generally that there was some lack of coordination between departments, and that information did not pass freely from one to the other. But these defects were remedied at an early stage.

"The congestion at the ports of discharge, which is a persistent source of delay, is consequent upon a state of war. So long as that congestion exists, its effects must be felt by ships brought in under the Order in Council, as by all others; but they are dealt with in their turn and given at least equal facilities.

"Owing to the geographical position of such neutral countries as Holland and Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the task of discriminating between cargoes of enemy or of neutral destination must be beset with difficulties. The various agreements concluded have done much to lessen inconvenience and promote cooperation. As a result of these agreements vessels are detained, either on the high seas or at the port of detention, only for a time sufficient to establish their credentials; they are not called upon to discharge any cargo, and thus not only save their own time, but assist the discharge of other vessels by lessening the congestion at ports. It is, of course, for neutrals themselves to determine whether the restrictions imposed by these agreements are not more than counterbalanced by the advantages which they confer. However this may be, it is, in our opinion, plain that their more general acceptance would still further lessen the occasions of delay.

"It is a matter for remark that although the existence and proceedings of this committee have been advertised in the press of this country and of neutral countries, no specific cases of delay have been brought before us by complainants. It may not be unfair to say that when complaints of delay have been made they arise rather from objections to the provisions of the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, than to the machinery by which those provisions are enforced. We have been unable to discover that, consistently with the effective exercise of belligerent rights, there is any avoidable delay caused by the existing methods of dealing with ships and cargoes brought into port under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, and we do not offer any proposals for the improvements of those methods."

FRENCH CIVILIAN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The French local authorities in many places are already taking steps to obtain voluntary workers among the civilian population, in accordance with the scheme which M. Clementel has laid before Parliament. The Mayor of a provincial town has posted up the following notice: "The temporary difficulties of the last months of war (transport, coal, sugar rationing, municipal services and lack of labor) obliges the Mayor to make a pressing appeal to the civilian population for service willingly given and which has become a necessity. Every civilian who today has any leisure is morally obliged to give such leisure to the State. The inhabitants of Vesinet will be among the first to give proof of this. Men and women, having all or part of their time at their disposal, are therefore invited to send in an application to the Mayor. . . . Calls for workers will be made two days before their services are actually required, and will only be made when absolutely necessary in order to inconvenience patriotic civilian workers as little as possible. All for each! and each for all!"

COMBING OUT OF WORKMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cardiff Bureau

CARDIFF, Wales.—The agreement recently come to between the Home Office and the executive of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, regarding the new military order for the combing out of certain classes of workmen, was considered at a special conference of the South Wales Miners Federation. After a long and heated debate the agreement was rejected by 1626 votes to 1092. The refusal of the conference to accept as satisfactory the report of the executive council practically amounts to a vote of censure. After some consideration of what further steps should be taken, the conference adjourned in order to give the delegates time to consult with the workmen on the matter.

It will be seen from the above, the report continues, that there is a widespread recognition of the need for that mutual understanding between capital and labor upon which the Employers Parliamentary Council has always insisted. The council is of opinion that when the time comes for taking stock of the Nation's industrial resources, in view of the universal competition which will rule the markets of the world, it will be found that any return, even on a small scale, to the conditions which governed national production in the period before the war "would be disastrous and possibly fatal to British interests both at home and abroad." It may be assumed as extremely unlikely that the systematic

EMPLOYERS SEE HOPE OF NEW LABOR METHODS

British Organization Finds Evidence of Growing Distrust of Old Labor Union Systems—Industrial Changes Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—In the annual report of the Employers Parliamentary Council, attention is drawn to the new Ministry of Labor.

"Among the new departments created in connection with the new Government," the report says, "the Ministry of Labor naturally excites the interest of the Employers. Unlike the Labor Adviser in the late Administration, who it was generally assumed, was appointed to deal with problems arising during the war, or immediately thereafter, the Ministry of Labor will be a permanent office, and its holder a representative of organized labor. The establishment of such a ministry has for many years been demanded by the labor unions. In the belief that it would facilitate the passage of many of the Socialist measures they have so persistently advocated. Whether that belief will be justified remains to be seen. Certain it is they will have a more direct means of influencing Government, and this fact alone will necessitate increased vigilance on the part of employers to insure that nothing is attempted in the direction of industrial legislation at the mere instance of the unions which represent a minority—about one-eighth—of the workpeople of the country, and who have therefore no authority to speak for labor as a whole."

The report then speaks of a committee which has been formed in Scotland in connection with the iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, and allied industries, in favor of bringing these industries into a central organization "to deal with post-war questions in a comprehensive and imperial manner." The committee, it is stated, points out that increased production will be the greatest factor in national prosperity after the war, and that it can be attained only by a more cordial cooperation between employers and workpeople; by efficient equipment and organization on the one hand, and on the other by the abolition of all restrictions and practices limiting output. To secure mutual confidence, it is considered, some form of payment by results, with basis rates, will be needed; and the workmen should have some security that increased earnings following increased production will not be made a ground for rate-cutting. At the outset, therefore, it is pointed out, any organization of the industries should be prepared to cooperate with labor. The following are indicated as the objects of any central organization:

1. To direct the attention of the Government and its departments to matters requiring consideration and action in the interests of the industries concerned, and to initiate and review legislative proposals on commercial, industrial, and economic matters.

2. To deal with questions affecting the labor conditions and internal organization and disabilities of the industries concerned, with a view to securing increased efficiency from an imperial and national point of view.

3. To educate and inform public opinion. It will be seen from the above, the report continues, that there is a widespread recognition of the need for that mutual understanding between capital and labor upon which the Employers Parliamentary Council has always insisted. The council is of opinion that when the time comes for taking stock of the Nation's industrial resources, in view of the universal competition which will rule the markets of the world, it will be found that any return, even on a small scale, to the conditions which governed national production in the period before the war "would be disastrous and possibly fatal to British interests both at home and abroad." It may be assumed as extremely unlikely that the systematic

restriction of output which prevailed before the war, and is unhappy still existent, will ever again find favor in this country outside the ranks of the labor unions.

"There is evidence on every hand," the report goes on, "of the growing feeling of distrust in the old methods of labor unionism. The fact of those methods having to be abandoned to meet national necessities has impressed itself strongly even on the minds of those who formerly excused them as promoting the interests of labor. While it is only natural that such a body as the Trade Union Congress should formally reiterate its demand that pre-war conditions should be resumed in accordance with the guarantees given by the Government when it was found essential that those conditions should be set aside for war purposes, it may be noted that so far no reasons have been advanced for reverting to the evil practices which the pressure of direful circumstances caused to be discontinued, but a multitude of reasons—most of them obvious and incontrovertible—have been put forward in favor of those saner regulations with respect to labor and industry which it will soon become of vital importance that all classes concerned should strictly observe."

CALCUTTA TOLD TO POSTPONE ITS LOAN APPLICATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The corporation of Calcutta has received a somewhat stern reminder from the Government of India that this is war time, and that the municipal coat must be cut according to the Indian Government's cloth. A short while since the corporation decided to ask the Government of India for permission to borrow immediately the sum of 30 lakhs of rupees from the Bank of Bengal. The special object of the loan was to pay off the debenture loan aggregating 45½ lakhs falling due in 1917-18. The balance of 15½ lakhs was to be provided out of the surplus revenue cash balance of the corporation. It was confidently expected that sanction would be given, but the Government has negatived the proposal in the following terms:

"Government of India regret that, in view of their own loan requirements, it is not possible to permit the money to be raised so long before it is required. The question must, therefore, stand over at least till October, after which it can be brought up for reconsideration. The corporation should, however, be informed that conditions are such as to call on them, as well as on other local bodies, for most stringent economy in capital expenditure and for every possible effort to avoid borrowing."

In deference to these strong hints, the corporation is cutting down its program of works.

ITALIAN NAVAL COMMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Beyond the announcement of the fact that Admiral Thaon di Revel has been nominated commander of the fleet in the place of the Duke of the Abruzzi, and a short sketch of the services rendered by each, there has been little comment in the Italian press upon the change. An article in the Corriere della Sera was heavily censored, for orders have been received, it is stated, for the suppression of all favorable or unfavorable comment upon the transference of command. A certain amount of criticism was passed over in the idea Nazionale, however, a fact which prompted the Corriere della Sera to protest against inequality of treatment on the part of the various censors.

LAWMAKERS OF ONTARIO UPHOLD ALLIES' POLICY

Great Patriotic Demonstration as Ministers Record Their Approval by the Adoption of Strong Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—There was a great patriotic demonstration in the Ontario legislative hall when the ministers unanimously recorded their approval of the Allies' war policy, and the national anthem, "God Save the King," was devoutly, vigorously and triumphantly sung after the adoption of the following resolution, moved by Sir William Hearst and seconded by N. W. Rowell:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, individually and as a body, hereby reaffirm our belief in the righteousness of the cause for which Great Britain and her allies are fighting, and record our approval of the firm and statesmanlike answer given by the Allied governments to the recent peace overtures made by the President of the United States and by the Teutonic powers. We heartily endorse the declaration that no peace is possible until the objects for which the Allies are united have been achieved in such a way as to insure the future security of civilization against a repetition of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon it.

"We desire to express our most earnest appreciation of the splendid and heroic services of Canadians on the field of battle, as well as our admiration of their patriotism, determination and dauntless courage on all occasions. We recognize, moreover, in the cheerful and uncomplaining demeanor of our wounded and suffering soldiers qualities which none the less indicate valor of the highest order, and appeal to our gratitude as a nation.

"We hereby solemnly pledge ourselves anew to assist in every way in our power in the struggle for freedom, alike by increasing our fighting strength and military resources, by conserving our energies as a people and by exercising industry, thrift and economy."

"To that end, and confident of a generous response, we call upon the people of this Province to keep the successful prosecution of the war above all other considerations, and to devote every energy and every moment to the cause of our country, so that tyranny may be finally overthrown and righteousness among the nations may prevail."

Copies of the above are being sent to Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Britain, and to the commanding officers of Ontario regiments in France, Britain and Ontario.

WIN THE WAR CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of prominent Canadian citizens it was decided to hold a Win-the-War Convention at some central point, probably Montreal, some time in April. The convention will be strictly nonpartisan and political discussions and criticism of the various administrations will be debarred. Chairman J. M. Godfrey explained that the campaign is a movement to sink party politics and unite in a common aim that would compel the attention of any Government which happened to be in power.

We publish every Thursday

Helpful Messages from Gelatine Headquarters

No. 12 If you are fond of a fish salad you will enjoy this one made from shrimp. It is a dainty dish for an afternoon party or for Sunday Supper, or try it for your next "Luncheon."

Mrs. Charles B. Knox, President.

KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

(Granulated)

SHRIMP SALAD
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine, 1 cup cold water, 1½ cups chicken stock, 2 truffles, 1 can shrimp, 1 tablespoonful capers, 1 cup cooked peas.
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, dissolve in hot chicken stock and let cool. Cut truffles in slices, and use for garnishing a fish mold placed in ice water, dipping the truffles into cool stock, and holding in place a net. Cut shrimp in pieces, and mix with truffle trimmings, chopped. To the stock add shrimp, chopped truffles and capers. Fill wet mold with mixture, and chill. Remove from mold to bed of crisp lettuce leaves, and garnish with peas, dressed with French dressing.

Yellow Package

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Free Recipe Book for your grocer's name. If you have never used Knox Gelatine, enclose 4c in stamps for post sample.

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WESTERN UNION

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TONNAGE TAX IN CHILE TO EXTEND NATION'S TRADE

Development and Protection of Merchant Marine Furnishes Work for Congress—Session Lasting for Four Months

SANTIAGO, Chile, Congress, which recently adjourned its extra session enacted a number of laws of great importance, among them the one establishing a tonnage tax for the extension and protection of the merchant marine. The extra session occupied itself largely with this subject during the entire four months of its existence, having been called so that there should be no space between the close of the regular session on Sept. 30 and the beginning of the extra session.

Workmen's compensation was one of the most important items in the social legislation enacted. The law as passed was narrowed in its application by the Senate from the form in which it passed the Chamber of Deputies. It requires that industrial accidents be reported, if the results to the workmen are serious enough to come within the purview of the law, and provides for the payment of a temporary pension to a workman or his family, this pension not being returned to the concern that employed him at the time unless it shall be established that the application for it was fraudulent or otherwise illegal.

The law goes into effect on June 30 of the current year, a six-months period being allowed to intervene between its promulgation and enforcement. The President is empowered to fix rules for carrying out its provisions and to name a commission to study its workings.

The Spanish and French laws on the subject were consulted in framing the statute for Chile, which, as finally passed, did not go as far as desired by those who drafted it, nor as far as the bill passed by the House of Deputies by an almost unanimous vote. The Senate made a number of amendments that narrowed the law considerably.

A constructive feature contemplated by the law is that requiring reports which, it is intended, shall be the basis of statistical and other information looking to the elimination of working conditions that are found to be bringing disability and decreased efficiency to workmen. The absence of such information has discouraged private capital from entering this field of insurance.

Only "sudden and unforeseen" injuries come within the Chilean law, thus eliminating results of occupation in unfavorable environment. The payment which shall be made under the law, is based upon two years' salary of the workman.

The State-owned railroads of Chile, including all the important lines, are counted upon to give momentum to the application of the law in the public interest and to furnish full and fair information as to its workings as a basis for the additions and changes which it is generally expected, experience will show to be necessary.

The law forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks on Sundays and festival days was passed by the last session of Congress, although not without much opposition. Exception is made of bona fide eating places during specified hours for meals.

An act of Congress was passed to provide a waterworks system for every city of over 2000 population.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of paint, has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. It is called "Paint Without Oil." It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint of perfect, fire proof and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cheapest paint ever used. It is sold in any quantity, from one quart to one hundred gallons. Write today for a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how to save money by using this new paint.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 375 North Street, Atlantic City, N. J., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how to save money by using this new paint.

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CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE

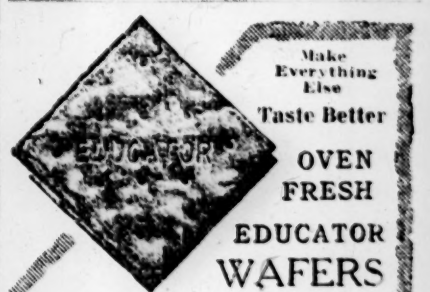
BALTIMORE, Md.—The thirteenth national conference on child labor, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, will open in this city on March 23, to continue for three days. The leading topics and business of the various sessions are stated in the program as follows: Friday morning, "Making Child Labor Laws Effective"; Friday afternoon, "Codification of all Child Labor Laws"; Friday evening, "Child Labor an Obstacle to Social Reform"; Saturday morning, reports from states presenting unusual problems and conditions; Saturday luncheon, "Children as Street Merchants"; Saturday afternoon, "The Rural Problem"; Saturday evening, "Federal Aid to Elementary Education"; Sunday afternoon, mass meeting, Baltimore Open Forum, Academy of Music, "Safeguarding Childhood in Peace or War".



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No human watchman can be in two places at one time. Yale Padlocks are watchmen that are never off the job; sentinels that know no Password but their own key. Look for the name Yale on the lock.

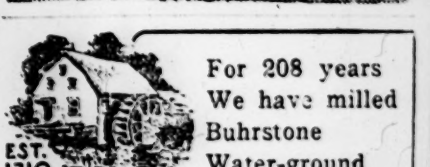
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Palatable and Satisfying. Made from Educator Entire Wheat Flour. These Wafers are served on thousands of tables daily, just the same as bread.

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CAPE TOWN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—All the ways to Cape Town are long. They lie along dissolving tracks across a southern sea. The days of the journey thither are committed to social revels and ship-board athletics. The steel gray disc of quiet seas is soldered to the rim of an unchanging inverted bowl of sky, and the socialism of hurricane decks becomes obligatory upon such travelers as must have variety. One early morning hour, as ship captains will usually desire it, there will spring from the southern rim of the horizon a broad, blue, dominant pillar of a mountain, flat-topped and of a continental girth well befitting the heraldic gatepost of an empire. It challenges the eye as a sentinel should, and it is then that the homing Afrikaner will yield to a fine emotion, for he knows that Table Mountain represents to ocean travelers that stark, gaunt and broad-ribbed hinterland which compels a strangely strong devotion from the children of the sea. There will be time to pack and to breakfast before the flanking ridges of the Twelve Apostles, the independent pinnacle of the Devil's Peak and the great Lion's Head appear in delicate formation. With Robben Island to port and the silvery network of loam along the coast line down along to Camp's Bay upon the starboard quarter, the broad bosom of Table Bay reveals itself, an anchorage sufficient for every keel in all the world. The small boat swings southward suddenly around the point of a breakwater and Cape Town leaps to view like some Sicilian town with its clustering villages clinging along the foothills of that overmastering mountain which towers from above. The first sharp impression is of an extraordinary clarity of vision.

There is a hint of Mediterranean and Egyptian brilliance about the views in South Africa. There is an insolence of empire about that frowning bulk of Table Mountain which dwarfs the town beneath it so inexorably. The harbor lies about a mile from the city itself and, as soon as you are everywhere inevitable, that mile of roadway contains all that will ever repel the eye within a thousand miles. Once the boat is moored you get the impression that here, in this port, East and West are patched together. Your first breath ashore is a compounded mixture of "Denver City and Delhi," with jaunty Malays astride the tops of hansom, Hottentots scrambling luggage, Amakosa Kafirs hustling cargo and decisive white men governing the whole. The babel of a dozen African dialects assails you, and you revel in the novelty of it all, while ever there looms the shadow of that grand old mountain—4000 feet straight above you into the town you hurry along with the rest of the passengers and you marvel everywhere as you go. You pass the wonderful pier which is shrewdly designed to be a continuation of the principal street. It is the finest pier to be found to the south of the line, and is built to accommodate thousands, whether in sunshine or in rain. It is on that pier that you will enjoy the ministrations of an excellent municipal orchestra. As you enter Adderley Street you are reminded at once that Cape Town is the vestibule of a continent, for the railway station has its great frontal facade along the main thoroughfare of the city. From this station you may look yourself for 2700 miles into Central Africa, right up along the banks of the navigable Congo at Bukama, all along the fine steel threads which warp their way out into the unlimited veld of unbroken continuity.

The city itself presents a pleasing mixture of the old and the new in architecture jumbled carelessly together with a hint of European methods. There has been many a change in Cape Town since 1446, when Bartholomew Diaz marveled at the mountainous bulk which announced his "Cabo Tormentoso." It was in 1503 that Saldanha climbed the mountain, and named his bay. In 1580 Sir Francis Drake passed by. Thereafter the Cape passed from British to Dutch and from Dutch to British, with a result and confusion of architectural designs that is everywhere remark-

able. The old castle which still stands solidly near the foreshore was built by Jan van Riebeck in 1652. At that time all the architectural work in the city belonged to Hollander ingenuity; such work is preserved in many a homestead, and the finest national estate in the southern hemisphere—Groote Schuur—lies very close to Cape Town, with its treasures still intact, a royal gift from that imperial statesman, Cecil Rhodes.

Today the city resounds to the incessant clanging of electric tramscars passing outwards on league-long journeys down the coast and into the warm suburban flats. The facilities for enjoying the great scenic wonderland around the city are generously commanded by these tramcars. The trip to Camp's Bay is a sheer delight. There are hotels in Cape Town, and above it, to suit the most exigent of tourists and most economical travelers. Such great caravanserais as the Mount Nelson and the International, which are high up the slopes above the city, would bear comparison with any European resorts. There are many other equally fine and equally suitable hotels, whose tariffs differentiate according to their radius from Adderley Street.

The city will stand a tourist's scrutiny for several weeks, for it contains much of great historical and ethical interest. For a week the variety of races will give meaning joy to anyone—the Cape Malay—the Hottentot—the Kafir and the white races of different origin are continuously jumbled in the central thoroughfares. The various produce markets with their masses of fruit and flowers and comestibles are usually most attractive, while the many avenues outwards to the various suburbs make irresistible appeals.

As the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town holds a high political and worldly interest of its own. Around the Houses of Parliament, and in the adjacent streets, there are many statues, wonderful old gardens and interesting houses of quaint design. And the hoary, cloud-swept mountain rises sheer above the whole, just on 4000 precipitous feet of stubborn granite, its famous table-cloth daily in evidence. The most remarkable characteristic of Cape Town is the smallness of its busy heart, as compared with the extent of its residential limits. Suburbs stretch away one after the other, for miles. No one excepting travelers and hotel keepers lives in the city itself. This fact adds to the multiplication of attractions offered to the visitor. Since Cape Town became a popular seaside resort, a marine drive of nearly 10 miles in length, unrivaled, commanding an extraordinary diversity of magnificent ocean and mountain views, has been constructed. From the city radiate a dozen country thoroughfares superbly macadamized and preserved. And every road leads out to some enchanting highway over rugged fabled mountain slopes and across sweetly smelling valleys.

The wealth of attractions contrives for municipal distractions, for the city is launched already upon many highly extravagant enterprises, which, while, doubtless, recompense the outlay in due course. Certainly every expense has ample justification, for there is no other city in South Africa which can offer such a variety of lures, and so much of natural beauty, with an unconscious delicacy of complexions.

In the city itself there are many theaters, and as the Cape people are very musical, there are nearly always splendid concerts, while the municipal orchestra is an institution directed by a recognized genius of outstanding abilities. There are many good clubs. The tramcars and suburban trains are legion for passenger transportation to the suburbs. Some of the routes are delightfully chosen for the purpose of sightseeing and for relaxatory relief. For the athlete there is always the mountain, which sports a club of Alpine habits. There are many travelers who have boasted of climbing Table Mountain, but there are really few, outside mountaineering habitues, who have actually succeeded in scaling the granite precipices. For the luxurious sea-bather there are many really expensive luxuries in which Cape Town has indulged. Surf bathing obtains all round the coast line, and has as many variants as the sea can possibly offer. To the man who would

study the future, Cape Town can prove impressive, for there is no lack of evidence of wealth, of prosperity, of material and political growth in this oldest and most imposing city of the country.

From the old Block House on the spur of Devil's Peak you can see Mowbray, Claremont, Rondebosch and Wynberg. Groote Schuur lies close to Rondebosch. All roads connecting these are always in fine repair, and from these villages you can drive round the mountain to visit the great British naval station at Simon's Bay. Every house for miles around has histories and oldest associations, and the best of it is that these houses really look as if their histories would be fine and very pleasing to the ear. No city in the southern hemisphere has so many latent possibilities as Cape Town can boast, for nature has been lavish to profusion in providing beauty with variety, and the sea is kind in the provision of the greatest harbor within the Union, while the establishment of the Legislature with accompanying officials, the definite stamp given by the Governor-General, the naval and military authorities, confirms Cape Town in its position as the natural, physical, legal and social capital city of South Africa. The very acquisition of South West Africa has but enhanced the pride and power of Cape Town, giving balance by political gravitation and by commercial expedients. No town in South Africa is more certain of advancement, nor is there any other town in Africa so solidly certain of permanence in land valuations. In many respects an investment in Cape Town property would be of a superior security to anything of the same nature offered in Europe or America. Thanks to its position and the British fleet—Cape Town is as inaccessible to material damage or conquest as an eagle's nest. Oceans divide it from its nearest neighbors and therein lies much security and promise.

WOMEN SHELLMAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—The call for women to undertake work on munitions is becoming increasingly urgent, and on the response which is made to this call must depend in large measure the ability of the Ministry of Munitions to satisfy the demands of the army in view of the coming advance. Nothing but the employment of women on processes hitherto undertaken by men, it is stated, can meet the situation. This is emphasized in the conditions of the new contracts now being issued. For example it is provided that by March 31 next, 80 per cent of operatives employed in the execution of the new and continuation contracts for shells of all sizes from 2.75 in. to 4.5 in. must be women. In the case of shells above 4.5 in. the percentage of women operatives is not specifically defined, but all contracts contain the following clause: "It is a condition of this contract that any directions of the Ministry of Munitions as to the percentage of women operatives to be employed, or as to the number of skilled or semiskilled male operatives to be employed, shall be complied with." All women fit to undertake shellmaking or munitions work of any kind, are urged to apply at once to the Employment Exchange nearest to their residence.

NONALCOHOLIC PUBLIC HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—A nonalcoholic public house—the British Empire—in Newby Place, High Street, Poplar, was recently opened by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. W. F. Massey. The Mayor of Poplar, Councillor W. Massey, was in the chair and Mrs. Massey, who accompanied her husband, was presented with a bouquet of English roses, Australian wattle, New Zealand ferns, Canada maple, Cape heaths and Welsh daffodils, the last in honor of Mr. Lloyd George. This refreshment house is to be worked on a profit-sharing basis; cleanliness and brightness are made great features, and the common rooms have big fireplaces and good ventilation. After paying off the initial expenditure and 4 per cent interest, the staff will be given a share of the profits as a bonus. The balance will be used for the improvement of the house and increase of the comfort of the customers.

PLEDGED SUMS FEED BELGIAN BOYS AND GIRLS

Coal Miners of Pennsylvania Care for 250, Theodore Roosevelt for 20, and Municipal Societies for Many More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Spurred on to greater giving by the Commission for Relief of Belgium, towns, cities and individuals throughout the United States are responding to the call that says Belgium's children must be fed. Theodore Roosevelt and Oyster Bay were among the first to heed this call. Mr. Roosevelt pledged money enough to feed 20 children, and his town taking 2400. But the list grows daily, and the commission is daily increasing its efforts to awaken the American people to the fact that they have not, thus far, given support to Belgium to an extent at all in proportion to their means.

George Barr Baker, in charge of the commission's special appeals, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was only one possible way to give largely, and that was to give regularly. A small but definite sum every month meant a large assurance all the time. "You can imagine," he said, "the weight of responsibility upon the commission, even after the gift of \$350,000 from one family. The elation lasts only a few minutes, because our members that 1,200,000 children must be fed next month as well as this month."

The commission has exclusive responsibility for the buying, shipping and administration of relief for all of occupied France and Belgium, with a total of over 9,000,000 people. It is not necessary to seek benevolence for occupied Northern France, because French institutions had the commission a monthly check for 35,000,000 francs for this purpose. But the Belgian situation does call urgently for outside help. French institutions furnish 18,750,000 francs and the British Government £750,000 in the form of loans to the Belgian Government, towards the food supply for some 7,500,000 Belgians within the German lines. British subjects have added about \$500,000 monthly. The gifts of the United States are small in comparison and of a painful uncertainty.

"Now we have 3,500,000 people on the bread line. The rest still have some slight means with which to pay for food. We sell bread in Brussels cheaper than it is sold in New York, although we buy the materials on the Chicago market and ship them to Belgium. The difference in price is measured by volunteer service and lack of middlemen's profits. We had about reached the conclusion that everybody could be reasonably satisfied with the ration we were supplying, which was a little under 50 per cent of normal. Conditions in Belgium are peculiar, in that Belgians may not go out of their own immediate districts. It is impossible, therefore, for the local committees, which are made up of 40,000 volunteer workers from the most efficient elements of the community, and 15,000 who receive small pay, to compare notes to discover what general conditions are."

"Therefore it came as a surprise when we discovered last spring that the ration we were supplying was not sufficient for the children. We found that growing children could not get along with a ration which was enough to preserve a semblance of well being in their elders. A series of experiments evolved a balanced ration to be given, in addition to the bowl of soup and large piece of bread which the children already received. The new ration is made, roughly, of a large, fat biscuit of white flour, lard and sweetening, a cup of cocoa, with sweetening and phosphate, milk where it can be obtained, and cocoa sometimes substituted for the fixed soap. This meal is served in or near the schools under

proper supervision, including the army of Belgian women who have stood in line lading out soup since the relief work began.

"This meal costs the American people \$1 per month per child. As there are 1,250,000 children who must have this meal, it will be necessary for the American people to raise \$1,250,000 a month. This sum will be very small in proportion to the money pledged by France and England. Belgian refugees in England, working in ammunition factories, are now giving the commission something like \$300,000 a month out of their wages, besides supporting themselves and doing service to the country that offered them hospitality.

"Our hope is that America will at least rouse herself to the point of guaranteeing those children the food without which their future is not worth looking forward to. The commission has done its work at an overhead cost of less than five-eighths of 1 per cent. It has the indorsement and assistance of the French and English governments, the support of the American Ambassador, and works under guarantees from the German Government. Its ships are on the sea under safe conduct from all the belligerents. Its food is not seized anywhere, and where it has lost a ship through striking mines the insurance has been paid promptly."

"Visualizing the possibility that some day relations between the United States and Germany may become too strained for Americans to remain in Belgium, the commission has carefully trained Dutch, Spanish and other nationals to take over the management in Belgium. But the outside world will still have to find the money for the food if the end of the war is to find Belgium anything but an empty shell. The English and French expect the highest taxes the world has ever known. With taxation so far beyond anything that has been experienced in modern times, and with every good-sized house a hospital, and every family burdened with its own wounded and dependent relatives, and with women at work in factories and offices, Great Britain has still gone on giving money to charities outside her own people to an amount never approached by this prosperous, unburdened country of ours."

"One of our difficulties is that every time there is talk of war our people seem to think this a valid reason for ceasing work for others. We hope that something may happen to show them a new light on this subject. If the commission should fail now, and should have to ask some small neutral country to supply the funds, the disgrace would rest on the American people, not on the commission. The people of the United States must wake up to this opportunity for service. Let every one of them remember that \$1 a day will feed one Belgian child for a month."

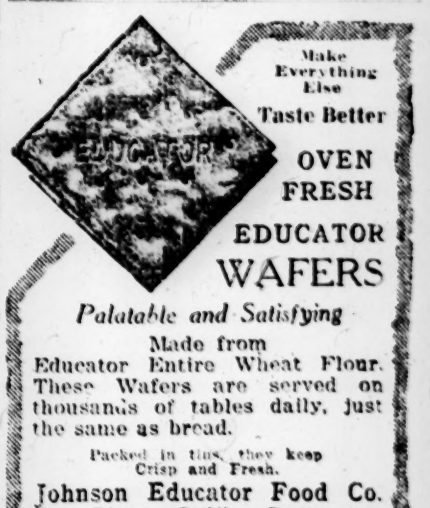
Some of the towns, cities and individuals who are remembering this are: Riverdale, N. Y., 2500; Huntington, L. I., 1000; New Bedford, Mass., 250; Mr. Kisco, N. Y., 75; Bedford, N. Y., 45; Hamburg, Pa., 50; an organization of women in Buffalo, N. Y., 100; Lancaster, Pa., 1400; Plainfield, N. J., 205; University of Indiana, 100; coal miners in Pottstown, Pa., 250; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 250; anonymous, 500; a woman, 500; a New York man, 1000; the two daughters of a prominent New York man, 500. This list is not complete, but is merely an indication of the growing interest in this work.

"Individual Americans," concluded Mr. Baker, "must become active in their own localities, and do this work as a matter of duty and obligation if it is to be done at all. The commission has reached the limit of its own single-handed possibilities."

NEW GERMAN CANAL LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam—It is announced that a new German canal league, called Elbe-Oder-Danube Canal League, has been formed with its headquarters at Dresden. Its members represent the Saxon Government, the senates of Hamburg and Lübeck, the various chambers of commerce in Central and Northern Germany, the German-Austro-Hungarian Economic League, and other corporations.



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ANTIQUOR MEN CENTER EFFORTS ON EXPRESS BILL

Temperance Leaders Abandon
License Limitation Contest to
Give Attention to Plan to
Amend/Transporting Law

In accordance with a revised plan of procedure for the remainder of the legislative session, the antiquor organizations in Massachusetts are to center their efforts on the "pony express permit" bill and, in order that the maximum of attention may be given to this measure, they are to abandon their campaign in behalf of the "license limitation" bill. Passage of the express permit bill would amend the present law so that the authorities in no-license cities and towns would no longer be obliged to grant a permit to at least one express company to bring liquors into the community.

The present legal requirement that no-license cities and towns shall grant at least one permit for the expressing of liquors into their communities is said to nullify to a considerable degree the no-license policy. A single permit allows the holder to operate as many conveyances as he pleases and, of course, to bring as much liquor into the community as is sought. A consequence has been that some cities and towns have been receiving by "pony express" nearly as much liquor as when under the open saloon policy.

It is for the purpose of allowing no-license communities to be "dry" that the antiquor leaders of Massachusetts have asked that the law be changed, so that it will no longer be necessary for a no-license community to license the wholesale expressing of liquor into its precincts. The bill on which they have decided to center the temperance campaign during the remainder of the session provides that the word "may" be substituted for the word "shall" in the pony express section of the law. It will still be possible for a no-license community to grant one or more express permits, but this policy will not be obligatory. So strong is the antiquor sentiment in many cities and towns that many existing permits never will be renewed if the bill becomes law, say the temperance advocates.

At the public hearing on the "pony express permit" bill, recently held before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, representatives of antiquor organizations, of city and town governments, of the clergy and church organizations and of numerous civic societies spoke in behalf of the proposal to change the law so that no-license places would no longer have to be "flooded" with liquor brought in by express.

The presentation was considered by far the strongest that has been made by the antiquor leaders before a legislative committee in many years. The only speakers in opposition were a representative of an expressmen's league and the legislative counsel of the Massachusetts Brewers' Association and the Massachusetts Spirits and Wine Dealers Association.

The feeling among the temperance leaders regarding a favorable committee report and favorable action by the Legislature on this bill is an optimistic one. They believe that by earnest efforts they will prove their case to the members of the Senate and House as they believe they have proved it before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. However, it is felt that all the efforts of the temperance organizations ought to be directed toward securing passage of this measure and, with this end in view, the antiquor leaders counsel abandonment of the "license limitation" bill in the present legislative session.

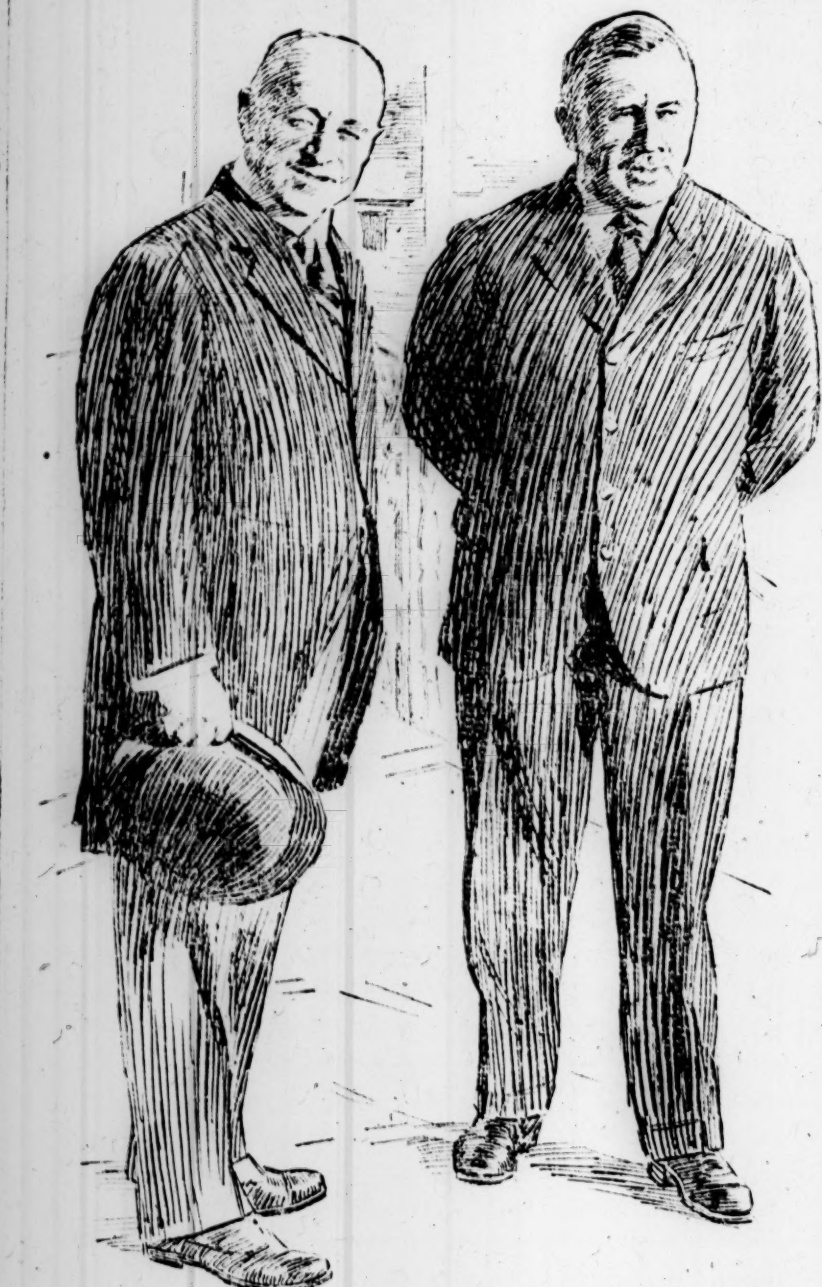
Regarding the "license limitation" bill, which provided for a reduction of the authorized number of saloons in Boston from 1000 to 750 and the authorized number in the remainder of the State by about one-third, it was found that formidable opposition had arisen which threatened to more than offset the strength of the temperance organizations. Not more than three members of the Committee on Legal Affairs, which handled the measure, were found to be ready to champion its passage and indications were that it would meet defeat in the Legislature. The committee filed an adverse report in the Senate Monday and this adverse report was accepted yesterday without contest, the antiquor leaders having decided not to press for its passage.

An adverse report also was filed by the Committee on Election Laws on the bill which the liquor traffic sought so earnestly to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections to the State election. The main object of this measure was to involve the question in the State campaign so as to minimize the effects of the educational campaign against the saloon; also, to make it unnecessary for liquor dealers to "bring out the liquor vote" on two occasions. The adverse report was accepted in the Senate yesterday without opposition.

It was in accordance with the policy to center their attention on the "pony express permit" bill, and also in view of the approaching Constitutional Convention, that the antiquor leaders did not make a very strong effort in behalf of the prohibition bill in the House of Representatives yesterday.

By a vote of 72 to 32, the Massachusetts House late yesterday refused to substitute for an adverse report the Beardsley bill for State prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Beardsley of Boston, who introduced the measure, pointed out the evil effects of intoxicating liquor and quoted statistics to substantiate his



Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of Boston Navy Yard, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., on Massachusetts State House steps during recent conference of New England governors.

remarks. Mr. Beardsley said that he did not believe the coming Constitutional Convention would submit the question to the voters and therefore the Legislature should do so.

Mr. Foley of Boston, in charge of the adverse reports of the Legal Affairs Committee, stated that at the public hearing held by the Legal Affairs Committee, representatives of the temperance organizations stated that they were willing that the committee report "next General Court" on the measure, as they intended to contest the matter in the Constitutional Convention. They stated, said Mr. Foley, that they favored an amendment to the constitution rather than a vote which could be overturned at the next election.

Mr. Odlin of Lynn said that recent votes on the question in the various cities and towns, showed that the State as a whole is for prohibition by about 29,000. He urged that the representatives vote as their constituents desired.

Mr. Greenwood of Everett asserted that prohibition would do more for the people of the State than any social insurance or 48-hour week legislation because it would strike at the chief cause of poverty.

Opposition to the measure was voiced by Mr. Martin of Boston, who claimed that to eliminate the saloons would merely transfer the distribution of liquor to drug stores. He pointed to the small license fee the drug stores pay and said that the State should not lose the high license fees, which are required of saloon-keepers.

MASONIC CHARITY FUND RECEIVES A GIFT OF \$20,000

At the regular quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. and A. M., last night, Leon M. Abbott, grand master, announced that Theodore H. Emmons, for many years secretary of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, had bequeathed about \$20,000 to the Masonic charity fund.

In the course of his address, the grand master condemned the chain letter practice which is apparently being revived in a measure in the form of different guises. Lodges and individuals have been receiving some of these letters recently, the grand master stated. The practice was condemned in the administration of Melvin M. Johnson as well. Mr. Johnson instructed his district deputies to speak against the chain letter practice.

Grand Master Abbott referred to the coming two hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of England and he appointed as a committee to handle the subject in this state Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, P. G. M.; Chester C. Whitney, W. M. of St. John's Lodge, the oldest in the state; and Walter B. Tripp, W. M. of Euclid Lodge, the youngest.

Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, of Melrose had as guests last night 50 visiting knights from Holy Sepulchre Commandery of Pawtucket, R. I. Eminent Commander Sanford Crandon, Jr., and the officers and guards of Holy Sepulchre Commandery. Past Commander Milton A. Stone later conferred the Malta degree upon the candidates.

In the asylum of Hugh de Payens Commandery at Melrose Masonic Temple, the Order of the Red Cross was conferred upon a class of candidates by Eminent Commander Lyman H. Burr and his staff of officers of the Holy Sepulchre Commandery. Past Commander Milton A. Stone later conferred the Malta degree upon the candidates.

COAST PATROL CRUISERS BEGIN THEIR CAMPAIGN

Lynx and Boy Scout to Enter
New England Ports, While
Officers Inaugurate Plans to
Increase the Recruiting

While the Lynx, coast defense patrol cruiser, with its crew of naval officers and civilians, was at Gloucester today, Lieut. J. O. Porter of the Naval Reserve Corps arrived in Portland, Me., where, in accordance with orders from the commandant of the Navy Yard, Charlestown, he began to make arrangements for a mass meeting and rally to be held in Portland tomorrow.

The Portland rally tomorrow will be the largest preparedness meeting yet held in that city. Governor Milliken and his staff are expected to be present. The Portland Yacht Club is prominent in the movement and enrollments will be taken at the clubhouse. Portland's power squadron has already offered its membership and its boats for coast defense.

A recruiting and enrollment party, consisting of regular Navy officers, enlisted men and civilians representing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will leave the Charlestown Navy Yard this evening for Portland on the Navy tug Iwana, under command of Tugmaster Joseph I. Kemp. This party will join the one on board the Lynx. Tomorrow the members of the two recruiting parties will attend the preparedness meeting at the Portland Yacht Club.

The daily conferences which have been held between Captain Rush, Captain Hasbrouck and the civilian aids at the Charlestown Navy Yard have been suspended until further notice from Captain Rash. The plans which were being developed at the conferences have been completed, and the civilian aids are now engaged in carrying out those plans.

Capt. George H. Burrage, who is in command of the battleship Nebraska at the Navy Yard, is preparing to have the officers and enlisted men of the Nebraska undertake a recruiting campaign. Repairs on the Nebraska will soon be completed, and as soon as a full crew is assigned it is expected that the Nebraska will be taken from the reserve fleet and put into active commission.

It is the aim of the officers and enlisted men on the Nebraska to have as many members of the full crew from Boston as possible. They have secured a number of recruits while the battleship has been at the yard for repairs. About two-thirds of the present crew come from the vicinity of Boston. Ensign J. J. Mahoney of Dorchester will have charge of the recruiting party of 10 chief petty and 10 petty officers. They will visit near-by cities and towns. The recruits will be sent to Newport for three months for training, and as far as possible, they will be assigned to the Nebraska at the close of their training.

Additional instructions were issued at the Charlestown Navy Yard today in regard to persons entering or leaving the navy yard. Hereafter all civilians will be required to present their credentials on leaving the yard as well as entering. Workmen will not be allowed to either board or leave any of the ships without showing their passes or identification cards.

In the meantime the Boy Scout, sister ship of the Lynx, was receiving additional equipment and being made shipshape for her cruise to Chatham, Mass., and points on the cape. With a complement of naval recruiting officers, the Boy Scout will duplicate in the south end of the First Naval District what the Lynx started to do in the north section when her crew began recruiting at Gloucester last Saturday.

Other patrol boats similar to the Lynx and Boy Scout, both of which carry machine guns, will be rushed into service to seek submarines which may be lurking outside the territorial waters of the United States in expectation of war. Harry K. White, State chairman of the Navy League of the United States, declared in a statement last night that it has been suspected that there may be submarine bases along the New England coast. "And where," he asked, "could such a base be better concealed than at some points on our New England shores, where boats seldom venture the year round?"

"We should not rest in any false assurance that our coast is safe from surprise attack," continued Mr. White. "We should not assume there are no hostile submarines on this side of the ocean. I say, with all the emphasis at my command, that Massachusetts and the rest of New England must be prepared to guard the coast from attack and to protect the shipping leaving our harbors. We must be ready for the worst. If it does not come, so much the better; we cannot regret having been ready for any eventuality. Our Navy Department is appealing for a coast patrol fleet of power boats and men to man them. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt says we should be prepared defensively on our New England coast, that by the end of two weeks we should be ready to mobilize 500 power boats and 5000 men. I say that boats and men should be ready this very day. The office of Commander G. G. Mitchell, who is recruiting for the Naval Reserve at the Boston Navy Yard, should be jammed with men offering their services for the naval defense patrol.

"In two days, not two weeks, we should have 500 boats listed and 5000 men enrolled. The moment the first gun is fired our proposed fleet should be in action. The navy yard is ready to equip men and boats today. "The history of the past 2½ years

should have taught us that, should a declaration of war come, it probably will not be by formal diplomatic notice, but by a quick, hard blow, followed up by instant and effective action."

At the South Boston Yacht Club tonight Lieut. R. N. Bernard from the Navy Yard will address members of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts. Already a number of the members of the association, including Ralph C. Goudy, former president, have enrolled.

George F. Lawley, boatbuilder, was at Washington yesterday and today obtaining specifications for coast defense patrol boats. Of these, 390 will be completed in two months' time. They will be of wooden construction, propelled by high power gasoline motors of special design and will be 110 feet long. Several types of guns, including anti-aircraft guns, will be mounted. These boats are to be unlike any patrol boats now in commission.

Announcement was made this afternoon at the office of the Massachusetts Department of the Navy League of the United States, 53 State Street, Boston, that there are, to date, 1210 members in the league, an increase of 470 since last September. Two new stations for the work of the Women's Auxiliary have been established, one in Norwood and the other in Lenox.

Tonight a Navy League meeting will be held in Milton at the Milton Club. The speakers will be Mr. White, State chairman, Mrs. Gardiner Hall, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, and Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, U. S. N., senior aid to Commandant Rush of the Boston Navy Yard.

Tomorrow at 3 p. m. Mrs. Hall will talk on the work of the auxiliary before the Hingham branch of the Special Aid Society.

The fund for carrying on the work of the Navy League in Massachusetts has now reached \$3401.77. The branch aims at \$10,000.

The Lawyers Preparedness Committee, in view of responses received in answer to a circular letter sent out recently, has called a mass meeting of lawyers at the Harvard Club of Boston tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Edward W. Hutchins, president of the Boston Bar Association, will preside. C. F. Weed of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety will explain how lawyers may be of service.

Supplies sufficient to equip 10,000 men will be sent to Lieut.-Col. William B. Emery, quartermaster-general, within the next few days. The arsenal is already well filled with military stores and the quartermaster-general will go before a legislative committee to ask funds to provide a storehouse to be erected on the field at Framingham. Lieut.-Col. Harry H. Bandholz, U. S. A., yesterday inspected property belonging to the various military departments of the Commonwealth at the armory and arsenal in Framingham. His condition was found to be satisfactory.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, chairman of the military training commission of the State of New York, and Thomas A. Storey, New York State athletic director, are coming to Boston on invitation of the Committee on Military Affairs, to appear at hearings before that committee today.

Last night W. B. Stork, chief machinist, U. S. N., from the Georgia, talked under the auspices of the B. Y. M. C. Union Rifle Club at its clubrooms. He explained the mechanism of the military rifle and the proper way to care for it. The lecture was the second of a series of eight weekly lectures on the elements of military training.

Organizers of preparedness work among women were busy yesterday. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, spoke last evening to members of the Boston Teachers Club in Huntington Hall. She said that preparedness is not confined entirely to the military, and that industrial and social preparedness is just as important. She particularly urged women to learn to cook.

"Teaching women how to cook at the least expense is very important," said Mrs. Wendell. "For it war comes the strictest economy must be observed." Miss Caroline Kingman, a former Boston school teacher, gave an illustrated lecture on the work of the women in England before the war, showing also the varied lines of trade now employing women.

Mrs. James J. Storow was the speaker yesterday at the preparedness meeting of the Gilchrist store employees, one of a series of four which are being given under the auspices of the Special Aid Society. Mrs. Storow showed that a list of all the women in the State is needed. Services of women are needed, she continued, in agricultural pursuits, domestic work, clerical work, mechanical and social service.

United States Senator John W. Weeks, an honorary vice-president of the Navy League, will be the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Boston City Club, Thursday night, March 23, when the Navy League will be the topic. Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the club, is in charge of arrangements for the meeting. Officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia, have been invited to the dinner on that evening. President Storow of the City Club will preside.

CONSERVATION MEETING.
• BRAintree, Mass.—A conservation conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Cohasset Hall at 2:30 p. m. on Tuesday, March 20. Willard A. Munson, Norfolk County agricultural agent, will speak on "Some Ways in which the Woman's Club may cooperate with the County Agent." Mrs. Edwin H. Wright of Dorchester, chairman of the subcommittee on birds, will discuss plans for bird conservation. Miss Helen Holmes, chairman of the subcommittee on gardens, will speak on "The Home Garden." Reports of club conservation departments will be made, and an open discussion will be held.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

HIGH SCHOOLS THE TOPIC OF MEETING OF THE PRINCIPALS

Educators From All Over Massachusetts Gather in Conference at Harvard University

High School principals from all over Massachusetts gathered in the new lecture hall at Harvard University this morning to attend a conference of high school principals called by the State Board of Education. The session was presided over by Ernest G. Haggood, headmaster of the Girls Latin School, Boston.

The opening address was given by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, and was on the democratization of secondary education. Some findings of a "High school survey" were presented by Clarence D. Kingsley, state agent for high schools. John G. Thompson, principal of the Fitchburg Normal School and William B. Aspinwall, principal of the Worcester Normal School, spoke on types of high school students who should be encouraged to attend normal school and enter the teaching profession.

In his address Dr. Smith said: "We on this western hemisphere are trying the greatest experiment that has ever been tried; whether 100,000,000 people can make a success of self-governing democracy. We believe that we are going to succeed. There is one essential to our success, great and wise leaders and a common citizenship able to do its own thinking. No other institution has the responsibility for this laid upon it as has the secondary school. The responsibility of the secondary school is to carry forward a program that shall put forth not only a few enlightened leaders but a great people dedicated to the institution and ideals of democracy."

The most important question in education to be settled in the next 10 or 15 years, Dr. Smith said, was in the field of the secondary school, but he believed that even New England would hold itself responsible for the education of the people beyond the secondary school. "You cannot legislate down the aspirations of the people," he said. He discredited any intention of going on record as in favor of a State university at this time.

Dr. Smith warned against any tendency of secondary education toward class segregation. The great object of secondary education was the development and growth of the individual entrusted to it. He wished that the work preparatory might be stricken out and every question pertaining to the schools be settled on the basis of the child's present need. Even Latin he would have taught not as a means of entrance to a higher institution, but because of what it would contribute to the child in that period of his development. The secondary school must devote more time to pedagogy and a study of children, he insisted. To this end there should be a first-class school of education, second to none. This was one of the greatest needs of New England, he said.

Following the noon intermission, occupied with lunch at the Harvard Union and visits to points of interest at the university, the conference will discuss several subjects, devoting a half hour to each. Speakers on clerical education will be G. R. Tilford, head of the commercial department of the Salem Normal School; Wilbur J. Rockwood, principal of the Everett High School; and Irving O. Palmer, principal of the Newton Technical High School.

Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, director of the Department of Education of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, George W. Earle, head-master of the Hyde Park High School, and William D. Sprague, principal of the Dedham High School, are to speak on salesmanship. Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, Concord, and Rudolf Sussman, agricultural instructor at Ashfield, will speak on the value, organization and administration of agricultural departments. Mr. Kingsley, Arlington I. Clow, principal of Haverhill, and James W. Vose, principal of Shelburne, will speak on social studies. At 4:30 sectional meetings

will be formed for the further discussion of these subjects.

Speakers at an informal dinner to be given at Harvard Union this evening will be Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Prof. E. C. Moore, Department of Education at Harvard; Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton of the State Board of Education; Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education; Herbert S. Weaver, head-master of the High School of Practical Arts, Boston; and Herbert H. Gadsby, principal of North Adams.

The conference will be continued through tomorrow.

FARMERS ATTEND HEARING ON BILL FOR GRADING MILK

Classification of milk was the main proposition before the joint sitting of the legislative committees on agriculture and public health today in the big committee room on the second floor. Farmers nearly filled the room, full of enthusiasm for Massachusetts milk and their ability to satisfy all the needs of the State if they were able to get a living price.

Three grades of milk were proposed, according to their proportion of milk fats. The grading plan was supported by James F. Pratt, a milk producer who conducted the hearing and called the witnesses for his grading bill. Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture, Burton W. Potter of Worcester, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who had bills of his own for the solution of milk troubles, former Secretary J. Lewis Ellsworth of the State Board of Agriculture, Commissioner Allan J. McLaughlin of the State Department of Health, Elmer D. Howe, milk producer of Marlboro; C. J. Grant, representing the Hampden County Improvement League; L. L. Richardson of Leominster, E. H. Stoddard of East Brookfield, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, representing the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association, and Nelson B. Cook of Mount Holly, Vt., a producer. The opposition to the bill was led by former Senator John F. Cusick, counsel for D. Whiting & Sons, C. Brigham Company and Elm Farm. He made it clear that his clients indorsed graded milk, but opposed these particular bills.

WATER SUPPLY HEARING.
Taunton, Brockton, Fall River and New Bedford people were present at a hearing before the legislative committee on Water Supply today on a petition to limit the taking of land on the shores of Assawampsett Pond and to require the release of land already taken. Taunton particularly seeks to remove cottages from the shores of the pond, with the intention to enlarge the watershed.



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BOSTON FRESH FISH RECEIPTS LARGER IN 1916

Bureau Reports an Increase Over 1915 and That Earnings of Individual Fishermen Were the Greatest Upon Record.

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston during the year 1916 were larger than those of the previous year, and the earnings of the individual fishermen who share in the total stocks of the vessels the largest on record according to the forty-second annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau, compiled by Secretary Frederick F. Dimick, and made public today.

Groundfish receipts were the lightest since 1907, a total of 83,119,183 pounds being landed at Boston. Receipts of swordfish and mackerel, however, bring the total fresh fish receipts to 98,331,638 pounds, the largest since 1912 when the figures were 100,157,080 pounds. The fresh mackerel and swordfish receipts of 15,212,455 pounds were the largest on record.

The value of exports of fish from the United States during the year was \$19,880,572, and imports \$20,524,081. Figures in the report show the world's catch of salt mackerel for 1916 to be 74,358 barrels, of which 28,324 barrels are credited to Canada, about 25,000 to Great Britain, 12,554 to the United States, and the remainder to Norway and Sweden. England's total was more than double that of the previous year, Canada's being slightly higher, the United States slightly lower and Norway's and Sweden's reduced from 12,211 barrels in 1915 to 1480 in 1916.

The report says in part: "In the interest of efficiency and economy the fresh fish dealers of Boston have banded together so that the fresh fish business is now largely conducted by two corporations. With the present facilities for the catching and distribution of fish it is not unreasonable to expect much bigger business in the future."

"The demand for fish is increasing yearly as many forces are at work in that direction. The European war has temporarily stemmed the tide in immigration which affects the demand, but the public is being educated more and more to the cheapness of fish as a food."

"Although a large body of mackerel were on our shore this season the amount landed has been light, as the high prices that prevailed for fresh mackerel encouraged the fishermen to market them. Shore mackerel sold in July at \$14.25 per barrel, ex-vessel, and advanced the 1st of November to \$19 per barrel."

The largest stock made during the year in the mackerel fishery was 87,375, recorded by the schooner Arthur James. Thirteen other vessels stocked more than \$30,000 each, and the stocks were the largest ever made in the mackerel fisheries from this port, according to the report.

"All kinds of pickled herring," says the report, "have been in good demand owing to the decline in the imports from European countries, and prices have been abnormally high. Split herring were in light supply as fish were used in packing Scotch style."

"The catch on the coasts of Newfoundland has been the lightest for many years. The Nova Scotia catch was also light."

"Pickled salmon have been in light supply, coming mainly from the Pacific Coast, and have sold at good prices."

"Pickled alewives have been in fair demand. The supply, however, was smaller than in the previous year, the total amount landed aggregating about 17,000 barrels, mostly at St. John, N. B."

"Owing to the light catch of herring for smoking on the eastern coast of Maine, the receipts have been light. Prices have ruled higher than in the previous year."

"The catch of blotters on the west coast of Newfoundland the present season promises to be very light. The weather was unfavorable for fishing during the season, and fish were not so plenty as usual. The indications are that the pack will be the lightest for years."

"Salmon for smoking have been in light supply, and sold for about the same prices as the previous year."

"The high line stock in the groundfisheries for the year was the Schooner Commonwealth, Capt. Frank Watts, which stocked \$54,000. Fourteen other vessels stocked more than \$25,000 each, the high figures being like the mackerel stocks, the highest on record."

"Receipts of fresh mackerel at Boston were the largest on record, but the foreign receipts show a decline owing to the poor fishing along the Nova Scotia shores," the report says.

"Receipts of swordfish declined. The fleet numbered about 32 sail, compared with 42 the previous year."

"The catch of halibut by the Atlantic coast fishermen has been light, but prices have ruled good."

"Shore herring have been in good supply. The boats in September secured some of the largest and best fish seen in these waters for years."

"The Newfoundland fish have been in light supply, and indications for a good present winter from Newfoundland is that it will be the lightest for years."

"Cod and whiting have been in fair supply. The catch of squid has been largely sold for export. Western halibut have been in light supply and sold at high prices. Salmon have been in good supply."

"The receipts of lobsters from Maine during the past year have been light. The Massachusetts fishermen have had light fishing. Arrivals from Grand Manan were disappointing."

LIQUOR A PROBLEM TO SOCIETY GIVING HELP TO CHILDREN

Of 1858 Families in Which Organization Has Worked, Intemperance Is a Factor in 1034

Intemperance is the principal factor in the majority of cases with which the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is concerned, according to the annual report of the society. As a result of a careful analysis of 1858 different families with which the society worked in the year 1914-1915 it was found that in 1034 of these families serious intemperance of father or mother or both occurred.

Last year the society began to make a detailed analysis of the many elements which enter into the work of the agents, and for this purpose the records of the preceding year were taken. For this analysis the society took the records of 1858 families in which the investigations of the agents and their subsequent action in each case have been carefully reexamined. The task of analyzing the records of the families is not yet complete, but of the records of 1858 families completed intemperance was the principal factor in 1034.

"In a general sense the society concerns itself principally with the protection of children of intemperate parents," says the report, "for of the total of 1858 cases there were 1034 in which serious intemperance of father or mother or both occurred, but in every instance it was accompanied by one or more additional marks of weakness which we have found inherited in the families that come to the notice of the society."

"We have no easy solution to suggest for getting rid of the curse laid upon the unfortunate children of intemperate parents, but we desire to bear testimony to the conviction that vice, crime, child neglect, cruelty, feeble-mindedness, and intemperance are so linked up together that the reduction of any one of them will be likely to have an immediate effect in reducing the volume of the rest, and result in better home life for these unfortunate."

As typical illustrations 10 of the 1034 cases in which intemperance was a serious factor are cited and then the report continues: "There is no way of knowing in how many cases intemperance would be given as the cause of all this distress, for it is sometimes a result of other bad conditions; but no one can deal for any length of time with the neglect of children without being depressed with the stupendous wreckage that intemperance brings in its train."

"During the year 1914-1915 there were about 106,146 arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts. When all duplicate arrests have been eliminated these figures mean that at least 75,000 different persons have been so seriously intoxicated as to require restraint at least for one night. The distress, nonsupport, child neglect, and unhappiness that this figure brings to one's mind beggars comprehension."

"The society came in contact with 1034 of the most serious cases through the agents of the central office district. The substantial protection we were able to afford in these families seems like a drop in the bucket when we consider the whole number. All private agencies must feel helpless before such a stupendous task and we naturally turn to the State for larger plans."

The number of different families in which the society was asked to intervene in any part of the State was 5092 last year as against 4603 in the previous year and the number of children in whose protection the society was concerned was 14,128 last year as compared with 12,416 in the preceding year. The budget for the year amount to \$97,300.48.

A new district office was opened in Lynn last year and new branches were opened in Waltham, Athol, Orange, North Adams, Taunton and Attleboro. The society now has in operation 12 district offices and 14 additional branch offices connected with them. A further development of the district and branch organizations is proposed by Grafton D. Cushing, president of the society.

CUBAN REBELS FREE BOSTON MANAGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department received word from Minister Gonzales at Havana Wednesday that Manager Van Patton of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, a concern located at Caibarien, Cuba, and owned by the Atkins Company of Boston, had been released from the custody of the insurgents. Mr. Van Patton had been seized with one of the Cuban Federal officers, when the latter went to arrange the surrender of the rebel force operating in the neighborhood of the Punta Alegre properties. Earlier the State Department wired orders to Minister Gonzales directing him to instruct the commander of the American naval forces at Santiago to take such steps as were necessary to secure Van Patton's release, and to protect the American properties. The Cuban Government dispatched two troops of cavalry to the Punta Alegre plantation.

BORDER GUARD ALL RELIEVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The last remaining National Guard troops on the Mexican border will leave for home March 21. General Pershing reported to the War Department today. They are all expected to reach their home stations by the twenty-fifth.

HOTEL WORKERS DAY OFF IN SEVEN BILL IS DEFEATED

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Labor Measure After Voting Down Proposal to Substitute Bill for an Investigation

The "one-day-off-in-seven" bill, providing for a full day's vacation in every week for hotel and restaurant employees, with certain exceptions, was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday on a roll call, 23 to 11. This measure was regarded as one of the few labor bills of importance to organized workmen before the present session of the Legislature. It had passed the House of Representatives after two contests in which opponents claimed the measure was an unwarranted interference with the hotel and restaurant business. It was advocated on humanitarian grounds.

During the brief debate on the bill yesterday, Senator Chamberlain of Springfield urged as a substitute a bill for an investigation by State authorities of the hours and conditions of labor of hotel employees. This substitute was declared by Senator McLaughlin and other supporters of the one-day-off-in-seven bill to be inimical to the latter measure and opposed the delay of an investigation. The investigation bill fell by a vote of 19 to 10, and then the majority defeated the labor bill itself.

President Wells named Senators Bean, Gifford and Cavanaugh as a committee on conference to discuss with the House committee the appropriation for the investigation by the Public Service Commission of the telephone companies. Senators Bean and Gifford were on the Ways and Means Committee which struck out the provision giving \$15,000 for this investigation. Senator Cavanaugh was instrumental in having the matter restored in the Senate.

The Senate rejected four bills providing for the pensioning of janitors. The bill to prohibit the practice of law by corporations was postponed until Friday, on motion of Senator Perley of Essex.

The bill for an investigation of the subject of state-owned gas companies by a commission to be appointed by the Governor was read in the Senate and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, "no legislation necessary," on that part of the Attorney-General's report which restricts the issuance by railroad corporations of one-year notes for construction purposes, was tabled on motion of Senator Hobbs.

In the House yesterday, the bill to require liquor firms outside of Massachusetts to pay a license fee of \$1000 before they can do business in this State, was rejected by a vote of 15 to 55.

Mr. Frost of Somerville sought to substitute for an adverse report a bill for the repeal of the Boston & Maine Railroad Reorganization Act. His motion was defeated 48 to 31.

During part of the session Representative J. L. Donovan of Boston was temporary presiding officer in place of Speaker Cox. Mr. Donovan, it was stated, was the first Democrat to occupy the chair this session.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were: Municipal Finance—Bill to authorize Cambridge to raise 15 cents on \$1000 for its fire department needs.

Counties—Ought to pass on bill for special sessions of the Superior Court for naturalization purposes.

Education—Resolve for investigation and report by the State Board of Education regarding the advisability of a new State Normal School in Southeastern Massachusetts, report to be made by the second Wednesday of next January.

Joint Committee on Rules—An order that the South Boston members of the Legislature represent the State in the celebration of Evacuation Day on March 17; the order was adopted.

Banks and Banking—Leave to withdraw, petition of the Mayor of Boston for supervision of credit unions; against the petition for incorporation of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association.

Fisheries and Game—Bill to change the open season for deer from the week beginning the third Monday of November to the first week of December; bill for licensing lobster fishermen; against the petition of the Massachusetts Sportsmen's League for repeal of the laws for the arrest of hunters trespassing on the land of another.

MISSOURI HOUSE PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Limited Suffrage Bill, giving the women of Missouri the right to vote for President of the United States, passed the House on Wednesday by a vote of 54 to 37.

The bill of the same tenor in the Senate has been engrossed, but is so low on the calendar that there is little expectation of reaching a vote on it at this session.

N. E. O. P. HAS MEETING

A resolution was adopted pledging allegiance to the flag and the support of the President and officers were elected at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, New England Order of Protection, in Ford Hall yesterday. Frank W. Sweet was elected grand warden and John J. Vortisch, grand vice-warden. There were about 600 people present.

STREET PAVING WORK IN BOSTON BEING OUTLINED

Commissioner of Public Works Department Planning Campaign of Repaving in Spring

Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, is completing a general highway survey of the city, the purpose of which is to determine as nearly as possible just what streets it will be advisable to repave this spring and summer. He proposes to prepare a tentative plan for the Mayor and for the City Council. Mayor Curley's budget appropriates \$750,000 for street work and in addition there has been carried over from last year appropriations amounting to \$400,000 worth of street work already contracted for.

Of the \$750,000 proposed for the streets this year, over \$150,000 is for repaving the park boulevards and continuing the work on Commonwealth Avenue; \$100,000 is for granolithic sidewalks and \$40,000 for asphalt repairs.

This leaves about \$460,000 for actual street paving work to be done in the city streets by the department of public works in addition to the \$400,000 of work contracted for and carried over from last year.

This sum Commissioner Murphy expects to divide between the downtown central business streets of Boston and some of the more important radial highways in outlying districts. The work in the central and older part of Boston is to be carried on extending from the streets already repaved or to be repaved this year in a certain definite, systematic manner. Haphazard repaving, now on this street and then away over in another section, is to be avoided hereafter if the plans of the Mayor and the Department of Public Works are followed.

This year it is probable that granite block will be laid on concrete base on the following streets, the price being roughly estimated in each instance: Brattle Street, Washington to Scollay Square, \$7800; State Street, Devonshire to Broad, \$15,000; Merchants Row, Market to North Streets, \$2000; Richmond, Commercial to Atlantic Avenue, \$9200; Franklin Street, Oliver to Broad, \$7000; Congress Street, Atlantic Avenue to Ft. Point Channel, \$19,800; Atlantic Avenue, Broad to Summer (or Dewey Square), \$35,000; Summer Street, south to Bowdoin Square, \$30,000; Beacon Street, Tremont to Park, \$13,000, and one other street to cost about \$35,000, to be decided upon. The commissioner had picked out Charles Street from Beacon to Cambridge, but he found that certain sewers and conduit work remained to be done and he refused then to consider that street for this year. This would make about \$250,000 of work to be done downtown this summer. It would not be possible to open more streets in this section of the city at one time and not interrupt business to a prohibitive degree.

With grouted granite on concrete, the commissioner of public works proposes to continue the work of paving Dorchester Avenue. He proposes to pave Dorchester Avenue from Freeport to Park streets. Last year the paving of Dorchester Avenue was contracted for from Savin Hill to Freeport Street. The Elevated relaid its tracks and beyond paving between the tracks the contractor was unable to work in that thoroughfare. This year it is planned to complete the paving from Savin Hill to Park Street. The new contract will amount to \$55,000.

Another stretch of granite block will be in Washington Street, in West Roxbury, from Forest Hills to Archdale Road, at a cost of about \$65,000. With sheet asphalt or bitulithic paving Brighton Avenue, from Commonwealth Avenue to Cambridge, is to be paved for about \$43,000. A granite block job is contemplated for Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, from Dunstable to Chapman, for \$20,000, and in Harvard Street in front of the schoolhouse in asphalt or wood for about \$6000.

East Boston is to get some paving this year if the plans are carried out. Bennington Street is to be paved at a cost of \$17,000 and Central and Day Squares are to be paved with granite block. Maverick Square is to be paved with asphalt at a probable cost of \$17,000.

In South Boston the tentative plans call for the work in Dorchester Avenue, Old Colony Avenue and Andrew Square for about \$25,000.

HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL

The report of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration shows an increase from a total registration of 80 students in 1908-09 to 190 in 1915-16. These 190 represent 70 colleges and 34 states. The only other countries represented are Canada, China and Japan. In June, 1916, the degree of Master in Business Administration was conferred on 37 men. H. H. Farquhar, W. J. Keyes and W. A. Sleeper received this degree "with distinction." The May prizes offered for the best graduation theses were awarded to H. G. Gordon and W. J. Keyes. During the past year loans totaling \$1559 were made from the loan fund.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

A novelty competitive song rally will be held by the seniors at Simmons College this afternoon and the senior basketball team will play the sophomores, the winner to play the freshman team tomorrow for the college championship. Sophomore election results are: Misses K. Catherine Litchfield vice-president, Aida Brewster representative of the Household Economics School and Florence MacLeod chairman of the May Day committee. Miss Alice F. Blood gave a reception yesterday to the Association Collegiate Alumnae at the College Building.

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PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD SENATORS IS DEPLORED

Widespread condemnation of public officials for doing the unpopular thing for reasons which they hold to be right was denounced by John W. Weeks, United States senator from Massachusetts, in a speech on the filibuster on the Armed Ship Bill in the closing days of the last Congress, before the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange at the Boston City Club last night.

Senator Weeks said that he did not hold a brief for any one of the 12 filibustering senators nor did he agree with them. He declared that he favored the armed ship bill because he believed that the President should have every power to act in such an emergency as exists today.

Of the 12 filibustering senators he believed that at least six were honest in their purposes and should be so considered, as they wished to amend the bill authorizing the President to arm ships, so as to modify his powers. Three of the senators, he said, were acknowledged pacifists and only one or two should be regarded as "willful men" in his opinion.

No restrictions should be placed on reasonable debate in the Senate, he declared. Undue restrictions on debate would undermine the independence of the Senate, he said, and if that were done the Senate would be de-

prived of certain of its functions, and, as a consequence, greater powers would be conferred on the President than he now exercises.

Senator Weeks declared that Congress passes too much legislation. He said that in the closing days of the last Congress bills were passed without ever being given a committee hearing. No bill, he thought, should pass Congress until ample time had been given for debate and scrutiny. Other speakers at the dinner were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Congressman Michael Phelan and Mayor James M. Curley.

RESTRICTIONS ON GLYCERINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Ministry of Munitions that owing to additional demands for glycerine for war purposes, it has become necessary to place further restrictions on the issue of medicinal glycerine, and supplies in future will be reserved for the manufacture of preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia, and for such uses of special importance as may be sanctioned by the Ministry of Munitions. These supplies will, however, be small, and must be used with the utmost economy. Applications for permit to obtain supplies should give the following particulars: Quantity applied for, stock of glycerine held, purpose for which supply is required (in case of extra British Pharmacopoeia preparations formulae should be given), applicants' average yearly consumption of glycerine for above purposes, name and addresses of proposed suppliers.

NEW GOVERNOR TAKES SEAT IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The resignation of United States Senator-Elect Hiram W. Johnson from the governorship of California having taken effect today, Lieutenant-Governor William D. Stephens succeeds to the acting governorship and the leadership of the Progressive movement of the State. It will be the policy of Governor Stephens, who was one of the original Progressives, having been elected to Congress in 1910 as a leader of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League and having been re-elected in 1912 by the largest majority ever given any congressman, to hold intact the Progressive accomplishments of the Johnson administration and carry forward the Progressive program along the same lines.

ANCIENT ROMAN LAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bishop E. W. Osborne of the Protestant Episcopal Church has presented to the Museum of European Culture of the University of Illinois three ancient lamps from the catacombs of Rome, as well as a piece of marble tile from the pavement of one of these subterranean chambers. The lamps are of the old Roman type and are of the Fifth or Sixth Century.

B. & M. MODIFIED REORGANIZATION PLAN ADVANCED

Directors Take Action on New Proposal and Result Is Communicated to Four of the Largest Leased Lines

With a few modifications to meet the objections of certain large stockholders in some of the leased lines, a plan for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad was acted upon yesterday by the directors, and the result of that action was communicated to the directors of four of the largest of these leased lines, the Concord & Montreal, Connecticut River, Boston & Lowell and Fitchburg railroads, for approval. The directors of the Boston & Maine refused to make public the details of the modified plan, nor would they state what action they took regarding it.

It was announced that the plan would be laid before the directors of the Concord & Montreal today, and if approved by that board, a stockholders' meeting of the road would be called in Concord, N. H., on March 25.

It is understood that the new plan differs only in minor details from that submitted to the Boston & Maine directors about a year ago, and which received not only the approval of that board, but also of the directors of the Boston & Lowell and the Fitchburg railroads.

Counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association plan before the Boston & Maine directors before the end of the week. This plan has been drawn up as the result of several conferences between a committee of the association and Charles S. Mellon, former president of the Boston & Maine. The leaders in the minority association hope that the Boston & Maine and its leased lines will substitute their plan for that submitted to the Boston & Maine directors yesterday.

Following the meeting of the Boston & Maine directors yesterday the following statement was issued:

"On March 3, committees representing the Connecticut River, the Fitchburg, the Boston & Lowell, and the Concord & Montreal railroads submitted to the president and board of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad system, a plan of reorganization, which in their judgment 'would be promotive of the best interests of the industries of New England, of the stockholders of the several corporations, and of the public generally.'"

"This plan was considered by the Boston & Maine board at a meeting held on Tuesday, March 6, and at several adjourned meetings, that have been held since that date, and as a result certain modifications have been made in the plan as originally presented."

"At a meeting of the board, held today, a vote was taken expressing the views and position of the Boston & Maine board. This vote will be communicated to the leased lines today. Neither the plan nor the vote will be made public at this time. When and if a plan is adopted, it will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval."

"President Hustis, because of his position as temporary receiver, did not sit in at the meetings of the board at which matters of reorganization were discussed."

It was reported, after the meeting of the Boston & Maine directors yesterday, that the principal modification in the new organization plan dealt with the question of an assessment on the common stock of the road. Under the plan of a year ago, this assessment amounted to \$10 a share, although the stockholders were permitted to pay it on installments. The plan reduces the assessment to \$5 a share, and in addition it provides that the present common stockholders, paying such assessment, shall receive \$18 in first preferred stock carrying a dividend of 6 per cent and \$12 in second preferred stock carrying a dividend of 6 per cent in the new company. Those stockholders unable to make so large a payment will be allowed to pay \$5 a share on their old stock and receive a share in the common stock of the new company, which carries no dividend guarantee. Those stockholders who cannot pay anything will be forced under the new plan to give up 30 per cent of their present holdings."

The old plan of continuing the present rentals of the leased lines, remains intact in the present new plan, it is said.

The stockholders of all the leased lines are to exchange their present holdings for first preferred stock in the new company, carrying the same rates of dividends which the Boston & Maine now guarantees. These dividends are 10 per cent on the Connecticut River, Lowell & Andover, and Manchester & Lawrence railroads, 8 per cent on the Concord & Montreal, 5 per cent on the Fitchburg, and 4 1/2 per cent on the Kennebec & Kennebec Railroad. The exchange of the old stock of the leased lines for the first preferred in the new Boston & Maine is to be made at par, \$100.

Following the action by the Concord & Montreal stockholders on March 25 it is expected that a reorganization plan will be laid immediately before the New Hampshire Legislature in the hope of securing favorable legislation before the body adjourns in April.

Boston bankers today expressed themselves as pleased with the modified reorganization plan for the Boston & Maine, and predicted a speedy termination of the present receivership.

TRIBUTE PAID TO CLUBS FOR WIVES OF SERVICE MEN

Sir John Jellicoe Thanks the Women's United Services League for Its Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Lord Derby were the speakers at a recent meeting and conference of the Women's United Services League at the Mansion House, over which the Lord Mayor presided. The league, which has for its presidents Lady French and Lady Jellicoe, has been formed to start and assist clubs for sailors' and soldiers' wives and relations, and to invite cooperation with such groups of clubs as already exist, in order to prevent overlapping and waste of effort.

Sir John Jellicoe said that Lady Jellicoe, who regretted her inability to be present, had asked him to thank them for the work they had done for the clubs. On his own behalf, he thanked them also for what they had accomplished on behalf of the wives of the sailors of the British Empire. They had heard a great deal lately of the deeds of the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine. They could never hear too much of them. No words of gratitude could be too great for the services of these men who were enduring so much that they might bring to their country the necessities for her existence. He knew full well the value of these clubs to the men. Their keynote was sympathy. It was a great relief to officers and men to know that their wives were being cared for in their absence. The men of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine had now had two and a half years of almost constant separation from their wives and families. If the clubs did one thing, and that was keep the wives cheery, they were doing a great deal to win the war.

Until about three months ago he should have spoken to them only on behalf of the men of the Grand Fleet. It was now his privilege to speak on behalf of the men of the whole Navy. Although the strain on the Grand Fleet had been very great, the strain on the men serving far afield was perhaps still greater. The Grand Fleet, at any rate, always cherished the hope of one day meeting the enemy and that hope had kept them going for two and a half years. The ships that were far afield had no such hope to cheer them up. These men had seen even less of their wives than the men of the Grand Fleet. The men of the Mercantile Marine who were working far away could not come to England at all, and they had not had the opportunity of a fight, except possibly with a submarine that they did not see.

Lord Derby said that these clubs had provided an opportunity for cooperation among the wives of those who were fighting for their country. In the ranks of the army were all classes of men, and the distinctions that formerly existed—the misconceptions that existed between master and man—had been swept away in one general brotherhood of service for King and country. He believed that these clubs conduced to cheerfulness, and the breaking down of barriers that had existed between one class and another. He believed that friendships had been made in this way, between people who would never have been brought together in ordinary circumstances, that were going to last after the war for the good of all and for the good of the country.

Continuing, Lord Derby said that he did not think the war was over yet. He believed there were many months before them still, but they must not think from that that he was in any way pessimistic. He believed absolutely that victory awaited their arms both on land and sea, but that victory was only going to be achieved if everybody in the country did not only what they were pleased to call doing their bit, but did their best. That was what was required at present. Unless every one did their best the war would be prolonged much further than it need be. He was optimistic with regard to the result of the war, but optimism would never win the war. It required work—work by cheerful and willing people—and he believed these clubs could assist in making even more women take their part in the work that had been done in the past, and take it with cheerfulness and with courage.

The conference which followed was presided over by Lady French.

DYNAMITERS PLEAD GUILTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 10 to 20-year sentence meted out to Michael J. Herlihy, a local official of the Street Railwaymen's Union, for conspiracy to dynamite a subway station during the transit strike last fall, prompted James J. Murnagh and William Molinsky, awaiting trial on the same charge, to plead guilty, with the hope, their counsel said, of receiving lesser sentences.

NEW ROUTE TO OPEN APRIL 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that it expects to open the route between New England and the South via New York City and the new Hell Gate Bridge on April 1. Through passenger service at the opening will be confined to the operation of the Federal Express at night between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

MONTREAL'S VACANT LANDS

MONTREAL, Que.—J. Hamilton Ferns, chief city assessor, has just compiled a report, says the Star, which shows the area of the vacant lands, parks, etc., owned by the city which might be used for the growing of garden produce. The total is far above 50,000,000 square feet.

BIDS FOR SIX SCOUT CRUISERS ARE SUBMITTED

Builders on Both the Atlantic and Pacific Seek Contracts—Limit of Cost of Each Fixed by Law at \$6,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department Wednesday for the construction by contract of six of the scout cruisers of the 4 to 10 class. Three of these vessels were authorized by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, and the other three by the act of March 4, 1917. Bids for the construction of scout cruisers, Nos. 4 to 7, were received by the Navy Department from the various shipbuilding companies on Nov. 1, 1916. These bids, however, were considered unsatisfactory, except the one received from the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, which company was awarded the contract for the construction of scout cruiser No. 4.

The naval appropriation act of March 4, 1917, raised the limit of cost for the construction of scout cruisers Nos. 5 to 7 from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each, and provided appropriation for the construction of three additional scout cruisers, Nos. 8 to 10, the limit of cost of each being \$6,000,000. Therefore, when the Navy Department advertised for bids on scout cruisers Nos. 8 to 10, the various shipbuilding companies were also invited to bid on the construction of the three remaining scout cruisers of last year's program.

Scout cruiser No. 4 is now under construction at the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company yards.

The chief characteristics are: displacement, 7100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 55 feet; armament, eight 6-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, complement 330. Their high-powered machinery installations are protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor.

A new feature of these vessels never before incorporated in a ship of a naval military type, will be their complete equipment of carrying, launching and operating the largest size hydroaeroplanes. The limit of cost of these vessels is \$6,000,000 each.

The following bids were received: Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, one vessel, in 30 months, for \$5,975,000. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, two vessels, one in 30 months, and one in 31 months, for \$5,996,000 each. Union Iron Works, two vessels, with certain modifications, for \$6,000,000 each. William Cramp & Sons, one vessel, in 30 months, for \$6,120,000. Two vessels, one in 30 months, and one in 32 months, for \$5,950,000 each.

BOUCK WHITE, FLAG BURNER, FOUND GUILTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, and two members of the congregation, were found guilty by a jury of having desecrated the United States flag, which they burned in a "melting pot" in the backyard of the church. Eight other defendants charged with the same offense were acquitted. The jury recommended clemency for White and his parishioners.

The jury submitted two questions to Judge McIntyre, who heard the case. The questions were: "Does the public burning of the flag itself constitute per se a violation of the law? and if the times were so turbulent as to warrant the burning for the public good would the crime be justified by that necessity?"

To the first query Judge McIntyre answered: "Emphatically, yes," and to the second, "Emphatically, no."

In his charge to the jury the judge said: "If a body of men in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary or Russia should burn the national emblem of any of those countries, they would be charged with high treason and stood up against a wall and shot." Sentence will be pronounced today upon the three men found guilty. The maximum penalty is 30 days imprisonment or \$100 fine or both.

Boys Are to Salute Flag

BALTIMORE, Md.—The six Baltimore boys, who refused to salute the flag because they were "internationalists," will have to salute it in the presence of their schoolmates and recite "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." This was the decision of the school board. It is understood that all are now willing to comply.

ERIE PICKING UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Underwood of the Erie road says the company's net income for 1916 was more than \$6,000,000, notwithstanding expenditures for maintenance of equipment exceeded the previous year by more than \$3,500,000. The Erie, it is also understood, earned \$4,311,261 last year, compared with \$66,336,720 the previous year.

LETTERS OF GEN. WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A specific bequest of \$600,000 and letters written by George Washington to Benjamin F. Goodhue are left to the New York State Library, created by royal charter in 1772, under the will of Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue of this city and Litchfield, Conn.

PERU AND CHILE NEWSPAPERS BUY MODERN PRESSES

El Comercio Installs Color Deck Machine and El Mercurio Adds New Equipment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—El Comercio of Lima, the oldest daily newspaper in Peru, is now printed on a new press, which was purchased in the United States six months ago and put into service Jan. 21, 1917, says a Commerce Report. It is the first high-speed American newspaper press with color deck to be installed in Peru. Several newspapers in Lima and Arequipa own flat-bed perfecting presses manufactured in the United States. The Peruvian Government owns a rotary stereotyping press, which was purchased in 1906.

The first edition of El Comercio from its new press consisted of 12 pages, printed in all the available colors, and contained an interesting description of the printing presses that the newspaper has owned. The first press, which was used when El Comercio was established in 1839, was a little machine capable of turning out 1000 copies an hour of a two-page paper. It was operated by mule power. In 1855 it was replaced by a drum cylinder, moved by steam, and in 1902 by the first stereotyping presses to be introduced into Peru—two French machines. One of these was an eight-page press for the morning edition, and the other a four-page press for the afternoon edition. Their maximum capacity was 16,000 copies an hour.

Another American high-speed American newspaper press was installed by El Mercurio, the principal Chilean daily, publishing editions at Valparaiso and Santiago, about six months earlier than the installation by El Comercio.

This Chilean press is the latest of a long line of presses, beginning with the old-fashioned hand presses of the period when El Mercurio was first published, Sept. 12, 1827, down through the period of flat bed power presses to the modern curved-plane patterns. Most of these machines were of European make, although the United States supplied one or two in the '60's, or thereabouts.

The first operation of this latest American press was made the occasion of a public reception in the offices of El Mercurio, with congratulatory speeches and a collation. Many people here in the national and local governments attended.

AUSTRALIA AND IMMIGRATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, recently gave an interesting address before the Royal Colonial Institute at the Caxton Hall on "Australia: a Commonwealth." In this address Mr. Fisher dealt with the question of immigration after the war, which he prophesied would be on a greater scale than had ever been known before in history. He pointed out the appropriateness of the term "Commonwealth," and asked whether those men who had given up everything for the Empire would be forced to go outside it when the war ended, for he was certain that they would be anxious to leave behind them the humdrum life of the city and seek new lands overseas.

The governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of Australia had, he stated, already begun to prepare for these developments, and recently a conference had been held at which a scheme of settlement had been drawn up for both British and Australian soldiers and sailors. It was hoped by this that the friendship of the trenches would merge into a mutual citizenship in the new Commonwealth of the South. A soldiers' settlement board had been appointed, consisting of a minister from each State and one representing the Commonwealth. This board would recommend: (1) Financial aid to be advanced to the soldier-settlers (irrespective of their provision of land); (2) the purposes for which the advances might be made; (3) the rate of interest to be paid on the advances; and (4) the conditions under which the interest was to be paid.

The money for these advances would be provided by the Commonwealth Government through existing State institutions, such as agricultural banks and credits foncier, to the soldier-settlers against the value of their improvement of the land. Large areas of land for the settlement of discharged soldiers had been acquired by the governments of each State, and very generous terms had been arranged upon which the land might be taken up. In Queensland no deposit of money would be required from a discharged soldier when applying for a perpetual lease, and no rent would be asked for the first three years. In Western Australia the Government proposed to give the land free up to 160 acres, to clear the land and to give the settlers the help of the agricultural bank.

In conclusion, Mr. Fisher said that though Australia might seem far away, yet when once the industry and enterprise of the world started running again in normal channels the objection of distance would be greatly diminished, and he looked to the time when men from British shores would be landed in Australia in 21 days.

KANSAS STATE SCHOOL FUND

TOPEKA, Kan.—Appropriation bills carrying nearly \$4,000,000 have been passed by the House recently without any member objecting, says the Capital. The measures already had been passed by the Senate, and approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. The big appropriation measure was that for the State school, carrying appropriations totaling almost \$4,000,000.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Members of the Idle Club of Radcliffe College will present the play "Trelawney of the Wells," by Arthur W. Pinero on Friday and Saturday with the Glee Club singing at each performance. The Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., will be the speaker at the Radcliffe College Commencement June 20.

OUTLOOK OF THE JEWISH FARMER REPORTED GOOD

Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, Whose Activities Cover Thirty-Six States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outlook for the Jewish farmer in the United States is promising, according to the 1916 report of the president of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, Alfred Jaretzki, just presented to the members. Mr. Jaretzki says, in part:

"Agriculturally and economically, this year proved the reverse of 1915. With the exception of the wheat growing sections, crops were generally good. Prices for farm products were exceptionally high. The great ease in the money market created an unusually favorable credit situation. The economic position of the Jewish farmer is, on the whole, sound, and the outlook for the future promising."

"Owing to the need of placing ourselves in as strong a financial position as we could, consistent with the demands made upon us and the normal growth of our work, no new work was attempted this year. This is shown in the falling off of 284 in the number of applications, and of 10 in the number of loans, as compared with the preceding year. We made 386 loans this year. On the other hand, our favorable financial situation is reflected in the increase of \$39,791.67 in the amount lent, raising the average loan from \$480 last year to \$595 for the current year."

"Our financial activities extend over 36 states—Virginia having been added to the field of operations of our loan department. The total number of loans made in the 17 years of our existence is 4100, aggregating \$2,330,091.77. Although taken alone these figures are of comparatively little significance, yet, as the development of an idea, and the possibilities of proper organization, our work assumes a value far beyond its volume."

"We have collected from our farmers in the way of payments on loans, \$182,162.58, which is \$33,213.11 more than we collected in 1915. Of this amount \$142,881.64 was principal, and \$39,280.94 interest. These figures do not include \$11,567.35 in other collections, which makes the total collected for the year \$193,729.96."

"A total of \$727.10 was charged off this year to profit and loss on our farm loan accounts. With the amount charged off previously, our total losses for the 17 years were \$64,217.94. As we have actually loaned out \$2,065,391.13, our loss for the entire period is 3.11 per cent. Considering the substantial nature of our security, the results are most gratifying."

"Our farm labor bureau had the most successful year in its history. Counting 193 second placements, the number of positions secured was 1659. The number of men placed was 1466. This is 449 more than in 1915. The demand for farm labor during the year has been heavy, and will doubtless continue until after the close of the European conflict."

"The activities of our western office have their share of growth, notwithstanding a reduced staff. A new feature in our loan department is the establishment of an office in Philadelphia."

"We cannot speak too often of the value of our educational work. It has received due recognition from competent and authoritative sources. Our field work, though materially reduced because of an inadequate staff, has, through the enlistment of and cooperation with other agencies, rendered excellent service. We awarded 15 short course scholarships to children of Jewish farmers, and made four loans to Jewish students in agricultural colleges preparing themselves for the profession of agriculture. Students' loans, our newest educational activity, established this year by way of experiment, will, we hope, turn out as productive in results as our other activities."

"For our organization service the current year has been a very busy one. The Federation of Jewish Farmers of America is active. The credit unions appear to be thriving and show indication of progress. The Jewish farmers are making active preparation to take advantage of the recently enacted Federal Farm Loan Act, and are organizing National farm loan associations. The federation is likewise planning a vigorous campaign in that direction. All other cooperative activities are doing well, and show evidence of solidity and permanence."

CANADIAN LOANS BEING TRANSFERRED

TORONTO, Ont.—It is announced that the city of Toronto will redeem \$22,000,000 worth of debentures held in the British market and issue new loans to that amount in New York.

Toronto is following the precedent set by Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the city of Winnipeg, which some months ago transferred part of their obligations from London to the New York market.

It is understood that the city of Montreal contemplates a similar transfer of existing obligations from London to New York soon.

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TRADE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES

Some Friction Alleged to Have Been Caused by Attempt to Make Capital Out of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking of trade relations between this country and Brazil, Dr. D. de Sampaio Ferraz said there had been some friction due to the fact that Americans not acquainted with the methods of Brazil had entered into competition down there and had tried to make capital out of the war. Dr. Ferraz is one of the editors of Jornal do Commercio of Rio de Janeiro, who is in this country as an emissary of the Brazilian Government to make a study of commerce and industries of this country. He has been in this city for the past few days and left on Sunday for the South where he will investigate especially the cotton industry, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. The study of cotton growing and subjects correlative are the main objects of Dr. Ferraz's visit, as it is the purpose of his Government to stimulate the cultivation and manufacture of that staple in Brazil.

Dr. Ferraz maintains that, for the most part, conditions generally between the United States and Brazil are better than they have been for a long time. He advises American exporters to send representatives to Brazil who understand Portuguese, and to learn the country's methods of doing business. He said also that if American manufacturers would adopt the "acceptance system" of payments, great progress toward a better understanding would be made. While in this city, Dr. Ferraz was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies.

DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, German, via Amsterdam.—The question of the development of waterway communication, to which Southern Germany, in particular, is devoting so much attention at the present time, also came up for discussion recently during a sitting of the committee of the Prussian Diet.

The Prussian Minister of Public Works reported that the Rhine-Herne and the Oder canals had sensibly relieved the railways, but he opposed the motion of a Social Democratic Deputy in favor of a State monopoly of the barge traffic. Such a demand, he declared, was not justified, and the step would bring no profit to the State. The majority of the committee supported this view, and a pressing demand was then made for the improvement of the lock at Hohenfow, with a view to increasing the utility of the waterway between Berlin and the Baltic. With regard to the supply of electricity, the Minister announced that in the first place a bill would be introduced for the establishment of large electricity works near Hanover, and that eventually big works of that kind would be set up throughout Prussia, that that it was not intended to create a monopoly. The uneconomic production of electric power, he said, must be combated, but if the State intervened, it would be left to communities and provinces.

Questioned closely as to the security of the Prussian dykes, the Minister assured the committee that they were perfectly secure, and that there was no reason to fear trouble similar to that experienced in Northern Bohemia. He refused to discuss the improvement of the Rhine-Elbe Canal at the moment, but observed that the Central (Mittelland) Canal would have its full value only when the Elbe section had been dealt with. The financial question was so difficult, he said, that it could not be settled until after the war, and meanwhile canal schemes were being submitted to the Government in such numbers as had never been known before. This statement failed, however, to satisfy the committee altogether. A National Liberal speaker protested that the canal question must not be allowed to sink into oblivion, and that it would not do to wait until the canal boats were ready to set out, while a Progressive Deputy deplored the Government's reticence concerning the matter. The latter speaker also touched upon the labor aspect of the question, and maintained that workers on the waterways should receive the same treatment as railway servants, and receive equal war relief to defray the increased cost of living. The Minister replied that the latter demand had already been complied with.

A Center Deputy then spoke in favor of the linking up of the Danube and the Oder, and was followed by a Progressive speaker, who declared that a firm majority of the committee favored a connecting up of the eastern and western waterways, and that even among the Conservatives the number of those who advocated waterway development was growing. The discussion was then closed.

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HIGH PRICE PROTEST CONTINUES

STATE POWER TO
BUY AND SELL
FOOD PLANNED

New York Legislature Gets Bill
for Closer Supervision of Cold
Storage Stocks—Authority for
Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which would require monthly rather than tri-monthly reports of the contents of cold storage warehouses in this State, and would enlarge the scope of the supervision and inspection of food-stuffs held in cold storage or refrigerating plants. The bill would eliminate from the definition of "food" in this connection the exception applying to nuts, fruits, cheese and vegetables, and would make the term "food" include any article used for food by man or animal and every ingredient of such article.

Another bill would add a section to the General Business Law empowering the State Commissioner of Food and Markets, whenever in his opinion an emergency exists, to purchase the necessities of life, including food and coal, and resell them to the people at such prices and in such quantities as he deems proper. The bill provides \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

The city of New York's Emergency Food Commission bill would add a section to the city charter authorizing the Mayor to appoint a special food commission, consisting of three members, and empowered to purchase food and coal and resell them to the people. The Board of Estimate would be empowered on certification by the Mayor that an emergency existed which justified such action, to appropriate the necessary money.

Food Distribution

Brooklyn Society Plans to Reduce
Expense Greatly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Elimination of the middleman and much of the expense of distribution is the object of the recently organized Community League of America, which says it will establish four central receiving stations in Brooklyn and 200 subsidiary stations, raising the necessary funds from the communities which will be benefited by the system. Promoters of the league say it costs Brooklyn people approximately \$22,000,000 or about \$55 per family annually to maintain food distribution alone, and that efficient organization can reduce this cost to less than \$5,000,000 annually, thereby saving each family \$13 yearly.

Plan Potato Institutes

Practical Growers to Be Given In-
struction in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—A number of special institutes for practical potato growers will be staged in the "potato belt" of Wisconsin during the next six weeks.

E. L. Luther, superintendent of Wisconsin farmers' institutes, announces that at these conferences field problems and methods, which growers have found by years of experience to be necessary in obtaining good yields of this expensive luxury of the present season will be discussed and demonstrated. The meetings will be conducted by local committees, assisted jointly by the department of farmers' institutes, the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture, and the Wisconsin Potato Growers Association.

The programs will be led by James G. Milward, secretary of the State growers' association, and J. W. Brann, field inspector in the State certification service. One-day meetings will be held at each place.

Embargo on Potatoes

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad to
Refuse Shipments

HOULTON, Me.—Aroostook potato shippers have been notified that the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad will receive no more potatoes for New York and that no potatoes will be received for Boston after tonight.

If the proposed railroad strike materializes Aroostook potato dealers will lose thousands of dollars. There are at least 2,500,000 bushels yet to be shipped out of Aroostook County.

This order held up hundreds of carloads of seed stock sold at top prices for southern shipment and stops buying except at low prices which are not accepted. It is expected, however, that there will be a local market for seed and table stock eventually for about all the potatoes left in the county.

Car Shortage Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroads of the country have been given another month's grace—until April 15—by the Interstate Commerce Commission to solve car shortage and congestion problems. Reports to the commission indicate that the railroads are making headway in clearing away congestion and that enforcement of the proposed rules may not be necessary.

FOOD PRICES AND
WAGES COMPARED
IN MASSACHUSETTS

State Bureau Finds Costs Ad-
vance 39 Per Cent, While Pay
Increases but 19 Per Cent

Retail prices of food increased 39 per cent between 1907 and 1916 while the general increase in the hourly rates of wages hardly exceeded 19 per cent, says a report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics on Employment in Massachusetts for three months ending Dec. 31, 1916. Reports from labor organizations showed that only 6 per cent of all members were unemployed for all causes at the close of December, which was the lowest percentage of unemployment at the close of the fourth quarter of the year since the bureau began to collect statistics relative to employment of organized wage-earners in 1908.

"The extraordinary shortage of the labor supply in Massachusetts reported by correspondents at the close of the second and third quarters of the year continued during the last three months of the year, except for an appreciable decrease in the demand for skilled workmen in the building trades, for agricultural laborers, and for employees in certain other branches of industry which are subject to seasonal fluctuations in employment," says the report.

"The present very inadequate supply of labor is in marked contrast to the great over supply observed only two years ago when, at the close of December, 1914, nearly 15 per cent of the organized workmen in the Commonwealth were reported as unemployed because of lack of work."

"Notwithstanding the large increase in wages granted in many industries of which the more notable were those in the textile industry, amounting to approximately 30 per cent during the year in the leading establishments, and over-time payments have been exceptionally liberal, workmen are still demanding further advances, claiming that the increases in wages have not kept pace with the inflation of prices."

"This claim is certainly not without foundation, since it has been established by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics that, for the country as a whole, the increase in the retail cost of articles of food during the period between 1907 and 1916 has been at least 39 per cent while the general increase in hourly rates of union wages has hardly exceeded 19 per cent."

"The purchasing power of union wages when measured by retail prices is, therefore, only 86 per cent of that in 1907. There remains only the consolation that no competent workmen need at this time fear a loss of earnings because of enforced idleness."

"Returns received from 1039 labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of December, 1916, representing 171,877 organized wage-earners, or approximately 70 per cent of the total trade union membership in the State, show that for all organizations represented, 6 per cent of the members were unemployed for all causes."

"This percentage is the lowest recorded at the close of December in any year since the bureau began, in 1908, to collect statistics relative to employment of organized wage-earners. As compared with the corresponding percentage of 3.9 per cent for the close of September, 1916, the present percentage shows an appreciable increase, which, however, was due principally to the falling off in building operations on the approach of winter."

"Application by employers for workmen at the State employment office during the last quarter of 1916 showed a marked increase over the number of applications received during the same period in 1915. The number of persons applied for at the Boston office was 6530 as compared with 5670 during the corresponding quarter in 1915, an increase of 15.2 per cent."

The Springfield office reported an increase in requests for employees from 2365 to 3880, a gain of 64.1 per cent. The Worcester office had an increase from 2251 to 3684, a gain of 63.7 per cent. The Fall River office showed an increase from 322 to 505, a gain of 56.8 per cent."

AUTOISTS' CASE CONTINUED

Continuance until March 22 was granted by Judge Churchill in the Dorchester Municipal Court yesterday to the attorney for William F. Dierkes of 322 Park Street, Dorchester, who was arrested Tuesday night, after knocking down Edward Devlin of 77 Nightingale Street, Dorchester. He is charged with drunkenness and driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He is held in \$300 bail.

BENEFIT OF CLUBHOUSE

A concert for the benefit of the building fund of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. will be given in Haynes Hall, at the Franklin Square House, next Friday evening. Leading singers of Boston, including Mmes. Josephine Furber, contralto, and Miss May McNamara, soprano, have volunteered. There will also be instrumental music. The fund now totals \$184,000.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are announced for the erection of a hotel for single working women in the heart of the retail dry goods district of New York, for which the will of Charles Webster, who was head of R. H. Macy & Co., from 1879 to 1896, set apart one-third of his residuary estate, says the Times.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

"A penny saved is a penny earned," runs the old adage, and the present era of high prices gives the consumer an admirable opportunity to eliminate waste in the consumption of food products. While no improper practices should be countenanced in any way, it is, nevertheless, true that, as a whole, the people of the United States are very wasteful. The battle against unreasonably high prices should include an effective campaign by each consumer against waste in all its forms.

For some three weeks one popular restaurant in Greater Boston has headed its daily menu with this statement: "We will serve rice instead of potatoes until they are reasonable." The application of that statement would reduce the cost of living in many a household. Of course, the patron who must have potatoes regardless of price is not deprived of the possibility of securing the dish at the restaurant if he desires it so much as to pay extra. The experience of that restaurant shows no decline in trade because rice has been substituted for potatoes, and a surprisingly few extra orders are given for potatoes.

One Boston housewife is known to have informed her grocer that she may not expect as much of her trade in the future as in the past, for she intends to trade where she can do the best. This housewife made her announcement after she learned that her grocer was selling onions for 18 cents a pound when the same variety was being sold for 12 cents a pound farther down the street. Housewives would certainly do well not to confine their search for bargains to any one thing, for the careful and diligent purchaser is usually well paid in economies for the little initiative in looking for the "best buys" even in food shops.

It might appear as though the United States had been caught napping or guilty of a short-sighted policy, for just at the moment the home and school garden "boom" struck many sections of the United States the Federal Department of Agriculture announces that there is no more free garden seed. The early birds got the worms, as the \$200,000 worth of free seed has been exhausted and no more will be available until late in the summer. Perhaps the members of Congress will provide extra seed, but no real garden enthusiast will permit the mere exhaustion of free garden seed to dampen his ardor for a good garden.

Housewives of New Orleans are reported to have publicly proclaimed no boycott on certain food articles, but they have adopted a practice which is just as effective in that they have been turning away from the more expensive foods and to an intensive search for cheaper substitutes. Such action should prove one of the most beneficial results of the present high prices, for there are many less expensive and as desirable foods which have been out of "style" through the force of habit or custom.

Leading anthracite coal producers have been notified by the United States Federal Trade Commission that any failure to grant the usual spring price reduction cannot be justified by claims of increased cost of production. The announcement is full of hope that the Government may yet assume the position of requiring dealers in food products to prove their case rather than merely state it before raising prices. In lawsuits the courts require evidence to be produced on both sides, but in cases involving the consumer and the middleman the consumer has had to rest content with the seller's statement that the price ought to be so and so because he offers such and such evidence in support of it.

Reports received and statistics compiled by the Federal bureau in Washington, show that during the year ending Jan. 15 last there was an advance of 19 per cent in retail food prices in the United States. The increase was greater than for the three preceding years combined. The advance in the last four years has been 30 per cent. Onions and potatoes led the advance last year with increases of more than 50 per cent. All meats advanced from 4 to 10 per cent; lard advanced 22 per cent; eggs, 32 per cent; butter, 18 per cent; cheese, 27 per cent; flour, 38 per cent; beans, 39 per cent, and sugar, 16 per cent.

Officials in Canada, where it has been discovered there are upwards of 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes in storage, fail to find anything to warrant present prices. Ontario authorities, it is said, are considering taking drastic action.

County investigators in Los Angeles, Cal., have uncovered vast stores of foodstuffs which they say are being held for still higher prices. These stocks comprise meats, beans, butter, cheese, and poultry. In one day recently, in that city, seven tons of fish were sold in the municipal markets.

EVERETT ALDERMEN TO MEET

Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett has called a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen for tonight at which he intends to ask for the suspension from office of Alderman Winfield S. Hamlin because of alleged statements of the latter against members of the police department and because of failure to appear at a hearing in City Hall last night to substantiate those statements.

MOTHERS' LEAGUE
HOPES TO RESTRICT
SALE OF CHICKEN

Boston Rabbits to Meet for Action
on Request of West End
Women's Organization

Boston rabbits are scheduled to meet today to act on a request of the West End Mothers League that the authorized cutters be withdrawn from the Jewish chicken houses in an effort to restrict the sale of chickens through cutting off the dealers' source of supply, according to an announcement of the league. The members of the league requested the rabbis to withdraw the regular cutters last week, but no response was received until yesterday when the league's officers were informed that the rabbis would meet today.

Late today the Food Committee of the Massachusetts Consumers League will meet to outline plans for the inspection of bakeries, lunch rooms, and restaurants in Greater Boston and other sections of the Commonwealth. It is planned to have the inspection started before April 1, under the direction of a paid investigator, nine members of the food committee and the committee's chairman, Mrs. Eugene A. Hecker.

Mrs. Eva L. Hoffman, chairman of the West End Mothers League, will address the Lawrence Mothers League next Sunday afternoon. The Lawrence league was the first one formed outside of Greater Boston, and its immediate purpose is the same as that of the Boston organizations, namely, a boycott on potatoes, onions, beans and chickens. According to an announcement, the new league has 200 charter members.

INSURANCE PLAN
FOR WORKMEN HAS
MANY OPPONENTS

Recommendations of the Re-
cess
Committee of Legislature
Called Paternalistic

Opponents to the majority report of the Recess Committee on Workmen's Compensation Insurance Rates characterized the recommendations of the committee as "paternalistic," at a continued hearing on the report, held by the legislative committee on the Judiciary yesterday. Senator James F. Cavanagh, one of the signers of the report, presided.

A letter from the Berkshire County Employers Association was read, in which the members said they were satisfied with present conditions, and that the proposed law would create a monopoly. Frederick Fosdick, speaking for a Fitchburg corporation, objected to the report's limitation of employers to one company. He said that "the action proposed is absolutely paternalistic." Business Manager Brett of the Middleboro Boot and Shoe Workers Union, said his organization opposed the report on the ground that it eliminated competition.

Objections to the report similarly based were made by W. F. Anderson of Worcester, Francis Collins of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union of Fall River; George Pitman, representing the Master Builders of Salem and the Salem Chamber of Commerce; William H. Saywood, secretary of the Master Builders Association; C. F. Thayer, representing a Worcester company, and John M. Murphy, a machine operator, who reported the opinion of various labor organizations as not favoring the monopoly feature of the report.

Samuel H. Pillsbury, representing the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association, said his company does not ask for any monopoly unless for the good of the general public. Frank F. Dresser, representing the American Steel & Wire Company of Worcester, argued for self-insurance. James S. Murphy, president of the Stickney & Poor Company, favored competition.

E. P. Saltonstall, representing the Boston Elevated Railway Company, favored self-insurance, competition between the mutual companies, and the elimination of the provision that the Governor shall appoint a portion of the directors of the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association. He opposed compulsory insurance. Richard B. Stanley, representing the Wright Club, which comprises a large number of cotton mills of the State, favored competition in workmen's compensation business, and did not wish to oppose the stock companies. He favored self-insurance and compulsory insurance.

FARMERS TO PEDdle PRODUCE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The repeal of the ordinance that requires farmers to be licensed before peddling foodstuffs in the streets of the city is recommended by the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the high cost of living, says the Democrat Chronicle. At the present time investigation shows that the hawkers' grocers' and butchers' associations control the retail distribution of all foodstuffs sold in Rochester, to the detriment of the public.

CONCERT FOR NORTH END

A special twilight concert will be given at 4 p. m. Sunday in the assembly hall of the North Bennet Street Industrial School by Miss Charlotte Jones, soprano; Miss Phyllis Robins, soprano; Miss Ruth Collingbourne, violin; Miss Lucy Burgess, piano; and Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain, accompanist. The concert, which is especially for the people of the North End, is also open free to the general public.

POTATO DEAL
EXPOSED IN
CIRCUIT COURT

Oregon Judge Sees in Testimony
of Witness Evidence of Illegal
Combination in Restraint of
Trade

PORTLAND, Ore.—Testimony to a secret agreement between potato jobbers in San Francisco which discouraged bidding against one another led Circuit Judge Gatens recently to halt proceedings in his court and declare that the facts admitted should be the subject of investigation by the United States District Attorney, says the Oregonian.

W. D. Fenton, attorney for the plaintiff in an action involving 60,000 pounds of Oregon potatoes over which two Bay City jobbers have been quarreling, had admitted on the witness stand that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" between San Francisco wholesalers, of a small group of which plaintiff and one of the defendants in the action were members, and that his client had been desirous of a dismissal of the action.

"I believe such an arrangement to be stifling of competition and in restraint of trade, and propose that it be called to the attention of the United States District Attorney," Judge Gatens said. "I believe as a matter of public policy the court should remove the receiver and dissolve the injunction."

The action was brought in the Circuit Court by George A. Webster, a San Francisco jobber, against L. R. Parks of Clatskanie, Columbia County, a grower, and Charles Kane of Portland, agent of the Jacobs, Malcolm & Burr firm of San Francisco, wholesalers, to compel Mr. Parks to carry out a contract for the sale of 60,000 pounds of potatoes contracted for early in January, 1917, for \$1.50 a hundredweight.

On Jan. 17, 1917, Mr. Parks sold the lot to Mr. Kane, as agent for the San Francisco firm, an ostensible competitor of Mr. Webster, for \$2.25 a hundredweight.

This gave Mr. Parks a profit of 75 cents on every 100 pounds sold, over what he would have made on his contract with Mr. Webster. Since then the potatoes have been sold in San Francisco for \$3.50 a hundredweight, at a heavy profit for the buyer. This sale was under the receiver.

The plaintiff has since made an agreement, said Mr. Fenton, to divide with Jacobs, Malcolm & Burr the difference between the \$1.50 Mr. Webster would have paid and the \$3.50 the other San Francisco jobbers obtained for the potatoes, and it is this agreement the court is now being asked to ratify.

The matter came up on a motion to remove the receiver and dissolve the injunction.

ROXBURY BOYS'
CLUB AIMS FOR
FUND OF \$38,000

A campaign to raise about \$38,000 and clear the Roxbury Boys Club of debt will be started soon, when the preliminary committee appointed at a meeting of the officials of the club last night decides on the details. Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, and James J. Storrow, Boston Councilman, spoke in favor of the campaign and promised to help in all ways open to them.

Mr. Storrow presided at the meeting and addresses were delivered by Judge Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury Court, who predicted the passing of the military bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, and who urged the city of Boston to take over all boys' clubs under city appropriations, and Victor A. Heath, president of the club, who traced the history of the organization and claimed that no organization doing such good as the Roxbury club should be closed for lack of money.

S. W. Bard of New York, who will manage the campaign, spoke on various "short term" campaigns he has conducted and predicted success for the Roxbury club. Mr. Heath appointed the following committee of six to select a permanent committee of 100 citizens to take charge of the campaign: Mr. Foss, Mayor Curley, Mr. Storrow, Frank Ferdinand, president of the Roxbury Board of Trade, Timothy Smith, vice-president of the board, and Thomas Forsythe.

The financial burden has hindered the progress of the club. Burton W. Miller, treasurer for the organization, said, adding that many people who had previously given liberally were stopping because of the increased cost of living. Mrs. A. Nathan Williams, president of the ladies' auxiliary of the club, gave a short address on the value to the community of the club which trains the young men for the responsibility of American citizenship.

DENVER SMOKE ABATEMENT

DENVER, Col.—A smoke abatement ordinance, on which the city of Denver will base a continuous campaign from diminishing the evil in Denver, was introduced in the City Council recently, says the Times. It provides for the appointment of a commission of five members and for the appointment of a deputy smoke inspector at a salary of \$1200, besides establishing a new set of regulations aimed at the root of the smoke difficulty, which it is believed will in time effect marked improvements.

Saves Eggs

Royal Baking Powder makes it possible to produce delicious and wholesome cakes, muffins, cornbread, etc., with fewer eggs than are usually required.

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced and excellent results obtained by adding an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following tested recipe is a practical illustration:

SPONGE CAKE

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
3 eggs
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cold water
1 teaspoon flavoring

DIRECTIONS—Beat sugar and water until stiff peaks are formed and add to the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until the mixture is cold. Sift together three times the flour, salt and baking powder, beat yolks of eggs until thick and add a little at a time four parts mixture and egg yolks alternately to white of egg mixture, stirring after each addition. Add 1 cup cold water and flavoring. Mix lightly and bake in moderate oven one hour.

The old method called for 6 eggs
and no baking powder

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, which has no substitute for making a baking powder of the highest quality.

No Alum

No Phosphate

DEALERS FIGHT
CITY MARKET
OF LOS ANGELES

Mayor of California City Obligated
to Engage Cannery Fleet to
Supply Fish to Municipal
Organization

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Opposition of the wholesale fish companies to the municipal distribution of fish has resulted in negotiations being made by the city authorities with the big tuna canning companies at the harbor for the use of their fishing fleet to supply fresh fish to the municipal fish markets company, which has taken over the work of supplying fish to the municipal markets, says the Express.

Every obstacle possible has been thrown in the way of the attempt of the city authorities to break the fish combine, and the fishermen who have been supplying the municipal markets were threatened with blacklist by the wholesalers if they continued to do so, according to reports reaching the City Hall.

The result of this situation was that Mayor Woodman personally assisted in making arrangements with the tuna canneries, which are using the municipal harbor, to employ their idle boats during the off season for tuna in supplying the municipal markets with fish. The new arrangement which, it is expected, will make the city independent of the wholesale fish dealers, was put into operation at once.

The opposition of the wholesale fish dealers caused a shortage on the municipal market just when the demand was the greatest, and thousands of housewives who visited the municipal markets on the opening day were disappointed. Mayor Woodman stated that the reduction in the price of fish at the municipal market so far was not so great as it is planned to make it, and that within a few days, when the new arrangement goes into effect, the price will actually be cut in half. "We are not going to let the wholesalers on the water front dictate the price of fish to us," said the Mayor. "There is no doubt that with an increased consumption of fish in Los Angeles the price of meat must drop. If necessary, however, we will ship in meat from outside the State for sale on the municipal market in order to force the meat combines to act."

AUTOIST'S CASE CONTINUED

WALTHAM, Mass.—John H. Young of 131 Brooks Street, Brookline, who has been held in \$3100 bail by the Waltham District Court charged with murder in the second degree, was granted a continuance of his case today. Three separate charges were made in the District Court including drunkenness and reckless driving of an automobile while under the influence of liquor in addition to the more serious charge. The case was the aftermath of an automobile collision in Watertown early in the morning of March 1. The body of Patrick Reidy, 108 Smith Street, Roxbury, was found crushed under the wrecked car, which had been stolen from in front of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

BROOKLINE TOWN MEETING

Brookline selectmen will hold two town meetings, following one another with a recess of 30 seconds. Wednesday evening, the second to be a special meeting to consider the appropriation of \$18,000 by the School Committee for a kindergarten annex to the manual training building on Tappan Street.

PLAY FOR POLISH RELIEF

"The Struggle for American Liberty," a play in four acts will be presented by the Polish Players at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntington Avenue, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Education Association. It will be for the benefit of the Polish war sufferers.

SOUTH NEVER
SO PROSPEROUS
AS AT PRESENT

Washington University Professor
Gives Reason as Development
of Diversified Crops

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Prof. Chauncey S. Boucher, of Washington University, St. Louis, in an address at the University Medical School, on "The New South," declared that there never was a time when the whole South was so prosperous as at present. "Even the Negro tenants of the South are riding about in motor cars," said Professor Boucher, who has gathered much firsthand information on the South.

He gave credit for the wonderful development of the South to the good work of the Federal Government in showing the Southern farmer the advantage of diversified crops. He showed that the Government had made an expert study of the soil and had demonstrated to the farmer how to increase his production. As an example, Professor Boucher cited the increase in the peanut crop which in 1914 amounted to \$12,000,000 and in 1916 to \$56,000,000.

Professor Boucher said the Southern farmer is now raising his own bread and meat, which he has never done before. "Cotton always will be his money crop," said the speaker, "but he is broadening out, to his own advantage, raising rice, oats, barley, etc., and now an effort is being made to create a stock market in New Orleans."

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Tickets 25c to \$1. Now.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

French post south of Cumieres by Germans and taking of a number of prisoners in broad daylight, were announced in today's official report.

During rainy weather, the artillery fire in most sectors was limited, the statement said. In Champagne French attacks on the northwest slope of Height 185, south of Rippont, failed to develop in our annihilating fire.

The official statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

Western front: North of Arras, British detachments were driven away by our fire.

In the Aene sector the British attacked in the afternoon without artillery preparation between Achiet-le-Petit and Grevelles, and at night along the line on both sides of Buncy. They were repulsed with heavy losses and left 50 prisoners in our hands.

In the Champagne, engagements south of Rippont continued with varying results.

On the east bank of the Meuse, advances by the French failed near St. Athel. One of our river posts was pushed back.

Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold. There has been lively activity in front of the lines at several points between the Baltic and the Danube.

On the Narayuvka our raiding detachments stormed portions of a Russian position, destroyed extensive mining establishments and returned with two officers and 256 men as prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers a booty.

The railroad station at Radzivilov, northeast of Brody, was extensively bombarded.

Front of Archduke Joseph and army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. Nothing important has been reported.

Macedonian front: Several advances by the French between Lakes Ochrida and Prespa remained without results. Strong hostile attacks northwest and north of Monastir also failed. At both places our enemies suffered considerable losses.

A supplementary statement issued last evening says:

New Entente attacks on both sides of Prespa Lake (Macedonian front) failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

North of the Aene valley our line advanced on a front of over one and a half miles southwest and west of Bapaume. We also made further progress on a front of over 200 yards south of Achiet-le-Petit and occupied 1000 yards of a hostile trench southwest of Esarris, northeast of Commeu.

During the day an enemy raiding party northeast of Arras failed to reach our lines.

Last night a party of our troops raided enemy trenches east of Arras.

We carried out effective bombardments against enemy positions north of the Somme and east of Arras, where two explosions were caused by our fire.

There has been considerable artillery activity east of Arras and in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

During the course of the day we continued to make progress by grenade fighting in the region of Maisons de Champagne, despite a violent bombardment by our opponents who made use of incriminated shells.

On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery carried out destructive fires on the enemy's organizations. An observation post was destroyed near Montfaucon.

Belgian communication: Violent fighting occurred in the region of Steenstraete and Hets-Sint; the usual artillery activity was displayed on the whole front.

SENATE CONFIRMS
NOMINATION OF
DR. CARY GRAYSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a party vote, 37 to 26, the Senate this Thursday afternoon, confirmed the nomination of Dr. Cary Grayson, the President's personal friend and attendant, to be medical director in the Navy with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Dr. Grayson is thus promoted over the heads of 124 officers in the Navy and in the face of Republican contentions that the nomination was illegal.

He is elevated from the office of passed assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant-commander, to medical director with rank of rear admiral.

The nomination failed of confirmation in the last session of Congress because of Republican opposition, but it was again sent to the Senate by the President with the first list of nominations which he sent in at the present special session of the Senate.

Confirmation of the Grayson nomination opens the way for acting on some 1300 other nominations that failed in the recent session and which have again been presented.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Duchess of Connaught passed away yesterday evening.

MR. BONAR LAW
TO SEEK NEW
VOTE OF CREDIT

(Continued from page one)

jected to a running fire of comment from the Nationalist benches, particularly when he spoke of the Government requiring the consent of the governed, and declaring that the interest of the governed could not be sacrificed to political groups in this country. These remarks provoked long cheers by Nationalists, while Mr. MacVeagh invited Mr. Chamberlain to come over and sit with them.

After speaking of India's contribution to the war, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the £100,000,000 offer as a thing that could not be postponed to the end of the war. "You may accept it or reject it," he said, "but you cannot haggle over it." He maintained the utmost conceivable injury to Lancashire was nothing like what Lancashire feared. He drew a distinction between the customs duties and the entirely distinct question of Indian factory legislation and maintained that even with the new duties the Lancashire cotton trade was treated more favorably in India than any other British industry.

As he did to the Lancashire deputation he appealed to the members not to underestimate the depth of Indian feeling and declared the Government's act would set them right with Indian opinion. He asked if the goodwill of the people who must be Lancashire's greatest market was not worth something more to Lancashire than a paltry 4 per cent, a passage which was loudly cheered by the Nationalists.

In conclusion, he made his appeal to Mr. Asquith to support the Government.

The Lancashire amendment was moved by Mr. Barton in a speech which asserted that Lancashire operatives were today in a state of exasperation through their belief that their employment had been struck at in favor of wealthy Indian capitalists. As to the effect of the 4 per cent preference, he declared flatly that, at any time, even half that amount would decide whether the seller to the Indian merchant would get the contract or not. Nevertheless, he declared, Lancashire would not slacken in the slightest degree in its work for the war.

Sir Henry Norman, who seconded, maintained that preference meant the possibility of Lancashire operatives on returning from the war finding their mills closed to them. The duties were a forced levy upon Lancashire for the Indian loan, and he declared it was not right to make Blackburn finance the patriotism of Bombay.

In the course of his speech Mr. Asquith maintained that his Government, last night, had displayed wisdom in not raising this stormy question till the close of the war and general reconstruction proposals which will then be made.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith declared he could not deplore too strongly that in a matter of this kind, sectional interest, either of the United Kingdom as a whole or of one part of the United Kingdom should be arrayed against what might be represented as sectional or local interests of a dominion or dependency. Undoubtedly these duties without a corresponding change in excise must have a protective effect. It was a step of a very challenging kind. Nevertheless he could not support the amendment.

The House of Commons, strange as it might seem, had no direct control of any sort over the Indian budget, and he did not personally believe the resolution had been necessary at all. The increased duty was now law, and he supposed had been made retrospective. It was at that moment being levied and collected, and the situation could only be reversed by a repeal or amendment of the act. He had labored continuously for 25 years to preserve national and imperial unity, not only of parties but of sentiment and interest and action throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

They had had magnificent results, and in this connection he referred to the capture of Baghdad, second only to Constantinople as the key to the eastern world, which had been captured during the last few days by a British army, largely composed of their Indian fellow-subjects but recruited from all parts of the Empire, after weeks and months of one of the most arduous campaigns in history, conducted on the part of General Maude with consummate skill and on the part of all officers and men with endurance and fortitude beyond praise. It would be indeed sad that at such a time there should be any avoidable appearance of friction or misunderstanding between India and Great Britain.

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith proposed that the resolutions should be amended with words to the effect that the duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationship of the parts of the Empire to one another and to the rest of the world were reviewed at the close of the war.

The Prime Minister readily accepted Mr. Asquith's proposal and moved addition of the words proposed.

Continuing Mr. Lloyd George referred to Mr. Churchill's proposal that Indian manpower and other resources should be used more fully. He said, "We propose to offer every opportunity to India and we are taking special steps for that purpose at this moment. We thought as a matter of policy, as a war measure, it was desirable to extend this great act of justice to India." The result had been to send a thrill of enthusiasm throughout that great empire and he did not doubt they would reap in abundance a harvest of the deeds of justice, fair play and equity which they had extended to the population of India.

"We have not provoked," the Prime Minister added, "wanton controversy in the middle of the great war. The House of Commons and the country will realize in a very short time what

it means and what it will lead to and how it will help us materially in the prosecution of the war."

WHY GERMANS
RETIRED IN THE
BAPAUME REGION

(Continued from page one)

the British were getting more and more expert in moving heavy pieces. Dealing with the war in the air, General Maurice said there was some loose talk on this topic.

Mastery was never obtained except by fighting it. Last year the British fought the Germans for it and won. This year they would have to do so again. Periods of repose such as that now ending were taken advantage of by both sides to equip themselves for this fight for air mastery and the Germans no doubt had been getting together machines and making preparations with the object of preventing, if possible, their experience of last year. Then they had to reckon with a continuous development of the air service.

One week the Germans would perhaps have a better type of machine operating or aeroplanes with improved engines. The next week the British would have the advantage in these respects. There was a constant seesaw in this way.

In reading reports of air fighting, General Maurice insisted it had to be remembered that the British did far more aerial work than the Germans, and the machines in the air were generally in the proportion of five British to one German. The Germans also appeared to reckon every British machine that turned for home during aerial fighting as a British loss, and in addition their figures always referred to the whole front and not to the section opposite the British.

In conclusion, General Maurice referred to Baghdad and said the British newspapers had in one respect scarcely done General Maude's troops justice. The British advance was treated as though it were a walkover, whereas the Turks had put up some severe fighting especially at the River Diahla, which was very broad and deep and made a formidable obstacle. Moreover, the climatic conditions were in themselves a great handicap to the British.

German Comment

Significance of Retirement in the West

Pointed Out

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Commenting further on what he terms "the tactical shortening of the German front in the West," Major Moysich observes in the Berliner Tageblatt that the present withdrawal has not created room to maneuver as the glacis produced is far too small for the purpose. He then argues that there can be no objection to such a strategic shortening. Transylvania was first abandoned for the purpose of beating the Rumanians more soundly afterwards and why should not the enemy in the West be set guessing at what point the shortening would be effected, while choice of the time for operations rested with Germany.

Nothing is surrendered by such retirement, but desert ground unfavorable to the enemy advance, while Germany is open to gain in concentration of strength if the new position can be held with a smaller force against the manifold superiority of the Allies. In this critical phase of the war in the West, Germany would find it easier to concentrate all forces for the main decision by dint of a considerable shortening of the front.

The military correspondent of the Berliner Mittagszeitung similarly describes the advantages of what he refers to as a backward movement which so far has been confined to the Aene region, and says these advantages would likewise accrue if the movement were extended to a larger sector and executed on a larger and strategic basis, instead of being restricted within the present tactical limits. There are no objections to such an operation. Decisive advantage would rest solely with Germany and the Western front would be thereby freed to a still greater degree from its rigidity.

Advance on Tigris

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement dealing with operations on the Tigris front, says:

Telegraphing on Monday and Tuesday, General Maude (British commander in Mesopotamia) reports that our advanced detachments reached a point 30 miles up-stream from Baghdad, and that steps had been taken to prevent the flooding of Baghdad city during the coming rise in the river. The Baghdad Turkish small arms factory is in good repair. The railway workshops contain good, serviceable machinery, which is uninjured; also five locomotives and some rolling stock. A large quantity of obsolete ordnance, including some antique bronze guns, and masses of all kinds of ammunition have been found in the citadel. The guns which were captured from us at the surrender of Kut also have been recovered in Baghdad.

General Maude Congratulated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—King George, on March 11, telegraphed congratulations to General Maude on Baghdad's occupation, to which Sir Stanley has gratefully replied.

GREEK NATIONAL ARMY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday)—M. Venizelos, in an interview, stated that the Greek National Army would soon total 60,000 men.

BROTHERHOOD
STATEMENT MAY
BRING PEACE

(Continued from page one)

fully informed of the situation by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

Public Deeply Concerned

No Strike Remedy Is Proposed, However, by Outside Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A seat for the public, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will be asked at the railroad conference in New York today by the Railroads Situation Committee of the National Chamber, so Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the committee, told The Christian Science Monitor Wednesday.

"What will you present?" Mr. Wheeler was asked. "Nothing," he replied. "We simply want to be listeners. Since the public must bear the burden of a strike if it comes, we believe the public is entitled to get the facts first hand. We wish to establish the point that the public is a party, a vitally interested party, to this dispute and others like it in the future."

Mr. Wheeler remarked that he doubted whether either side had yet entirely awakened to the fact that the public is more concerned than either. He observed that the railroads were better fixed than possibly ever before to withstand a strike; they had financial means, they were not unprepared, and they would expect protection from the Government. There had been considerable congestion and he said: "All right, let's make the congestion complete, let's stop." And due to the closing of factories, their recent difficulties of congestion would pass with the strike.

The men, on the other hand, had a great strike fund on which they could draw while out. On one side, the roads were willing to spend a great amount of money to forestall a large and perpetual increase in expenses. On the other side, the men were willing to sacrifice present wages for a continuing advance in the future. The public only had nothing to gain, and, like the water that ran under the mill, its loss, registered in stoppage of business and suffering, was permanent. Mr. Wheeler declared his certitude that some day the right of the public to be heard in these affairs affecting it would be recognized; he hoped it might come at this New York conference, but he doubted whether the men would permit the national chamber to take part.

"What is the attitude of business toward the strike?" the former president of the national organization was asked.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has had no referendum on the question as it now stands, but I know how business men felt pretty generally last summer, and how they feel now, and I believe their attitude is going to and let's get it settled," he answered.

At the Chicago Association of Commerce it was said that the association was not moving in the present crisis, that it had done all it could last summer, to no avail, and now it had nothing further to offer. Local manufacturers are not reported to be making any special plans in anticipation of a strike. Local business appears in very much doubt of the strike taking place, and if it does of the railroads being worsted.

Embargoes in the South

Trunk Lines Prepare for General Strike by Trainmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—General embargoes on livestock and perishable freight to New Orleans and the South by the Louisville & Nashville, the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Illinois Central, will be issued today as the strike of the Southern railroad men preparing themselves for a real strike. It is said that these embargoes may be made from the General Managers Association at Chicago, following the conference of chiefs today, or at the close of negotiations. They will be handled by the respective lines through the Managers Association, and will be followed by the plans to keep perishables taken prior to the embargoes moving to their destination. Efforts were made Tuesday to ascertain what supplies the New Orleans merchants have on hand.

A large freight forwarding agency reports showed that only 24 carloads of flour had arrived in the last 10 days, and the supplies of butter, peas, beans, milk, canned goods, cheese, salt and lard were also extremely light. Tuesday morning large orders were placed for all these commodities, for immediate shipment, and large amounts are expected from interior primary markets before Saturday night.

Patriotic Duty First

Vice-President Marshall Counsels Sacrifice on Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, who is now filling lecture engagements in the South, made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor with regard to the threatened strike of railroad employees:

"I can hardly believe that in the present vexatious condition of our affairs both the owners and operatives will not at least postpone any action for a while.

"I have not been inclined to believe that, however meritorious the demands of the employees may be, they would attempt to obstruct the Government; nor have I been willing to

think that however unjust the owners may believe the demands to be, they would take the chance of embarrassing the Government. I hope everybody will see that just now patriotism may consist as much in sacrificing what is deemed to be personal rights as in shouldering a gun."

Embargoes Are Placed

Five Railroads Will Refuse to Take Perishable Shipments

CHICAGO, Ill.—Five railroads entering Chicago today placed embargoes on live stock and perishable shipments which will not reach their destinations before the time set for the strike ordered to take effect. The roads are the Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Big Four Lines, Illinois Central and the Frisco. These roads will not carry freight unless shippers agree to waive possible damage through delay or nondelivery.

The Rock Island will issue no embargo at this time, Supt. J. R. Pickering stated. Developments will influence future action.

According to D. L. Bush, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, officials of the western roads will meet here either late today or tomorrow to determine what action will be taken in regard to the issuance of embargoes on western roads.

Boston Lodges Make Plans

Leaders of the Boston lodges of the four railroad brotherhoods declare that they do not expect to see a strike in New England. While continuing their preparations for a meeting of their full committee on Monday morning, they expressed the belief that, even if the conference between the representatives of the brotherhoods and the railroads today should fail to result in a settlement, an agreement over the differences would be reached before the strike ever reached New England.

The Boston leaders state that their plans do not call for a strike in New England before next Monday night at the earliest. With a strike going into effect in certain sections of the country beginning tonight in event of a failure of the conference today, they think that before the time for calling the strike in New England an agreement will be reached. Members of the general committee of the Boston lodges residing outside of Massachusetts were notified of the plans for Monday's meeting yesterday and those living in the State will be notified today.

MEANING OF
THE IMPERIAL
CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Speaking at a luncheon in honor of Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, Lord Milner made a striking statement as to the meaning of the Imperial conference. It was something more, he said, than the Imperial conferences they had known in the past. For on this occasion representatives of the Dominions and India would take part as members in a series of special meetings of the British cabinet.

The meetings would be entirely devoted to consideration of the future conduct of the war and problems arising from it.

"We should thus have for the time being," he said, "an executive council of the whole Empire capable of making decisions about questions vitally affecting every part of it."

"We want those parts of the British Commonwealth not directly represented in Parliament and the British Ministry to share not only in the burden and sacrifices but in the conduct of this great enterprise."

They were anxious to assure themselves that they were acting not only in accordance with their own judgment but also with that of the men who enjoyed the confidence of their fellow-subjects across the seas.

INQUIRY ASKED INTO
CORRUPTION CHARGES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—

The Senate, after a heated debate carried by 18 votes to 13 the motion for appointing a Royal commission to inquire into Senator Watson's charges against Mr. Hughes. Into the circumstances connected with the resignation of Senator Ready and into the appointment of Mr. Earle, former leader of the Tasmanian Labor Party, who was expelled from the party for supporting corruption, to succeed Senator Ready in April.

Mr. Hughes states that the Federal Ministry will consider the Senate's resolution for the commission, but adds that the Ministry's attitude regarding allegations of corruption is that every facility should be offered to anyone making a definite statement to prove them in the law courts. He could not say whether the Ministry would depart from that attitude in consequence of the Senate's resolution.

MAITRE LABORI PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, during a secret sitting on military aviation, Maitre Fernand Labori, who defended Dreyfus, passed away.

NO NEWS FROM PETROGRAD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Since the announcement of the closing of the Duna no news has reached here from Petrograd.

STREET RAILWAY
TAXATION BILLS
ARE OPPOSED

A large number of cities and towns in different sections of the State, including the city of Boston, were represented before the legislative committee on Taxation today in opposition to the bills petitioned for by the street railway interests providing for the abolition of various forms of taxation now imposed upon these companies.

The bills before the committee, on which the proponents were heard last week, would relieve street railways of the obligation of paying taxes to the Commonwealth and to the cities and towns therein, and also of the obligation to pay by assessment, taxation, or otherwise any part of the cost of extending, altering, reconstructing or repairing highways and bridges used for street railway purposes.

Opponents of the bills from the western part of the State urged that an investigation of the entire subject be had in case the proposed legislation is to be considered seriously. Representatives of the communities served by the Bay State Street Railway Company urged that if such an investigation is ordered, that the Bay State be excluded because of the comprehensive investigation of that road recently made by the Public Service Commission. They opposed the bills as unwarranted legislation which was entirely contrary to the established and fair policy of the Commonwealth in all taxation questions.

A communication was read to the committee from Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan urging an investigation before any action is taken. Mr. Sullivan stated further that to many street railways, the remission of taxes, though bringing relief, would not result in leaving them enough net income to extend or improve their transportation facilities by lengthening lines or adding to rolling stock. It might enable them to declare dividends, he said, but the public might not get better service. Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, told the committee at today's hearing that the statement of Mr. Sullivan was to a great extent correct, as to the amount of relief that would be afforded.

City Solicitor Arthur G. Wadleigh of Lynn, appearing by direction of the Lynn City Council, opposed all of the bills before the committee. He particularly attacked one of the bills on petition of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, providing for the abolition of all taxes imposed upon street railways, in whatever form.

BARBADOS HAS
PROSPEROUS YEAR
OF RECORD PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The year 1915 was a most prosperous one for the island of Barbados, due to the fortunate combination of a record sugar cane crop and record high prices for sugar.

During 1915, 29,927 tons of sugar, 6,020,311 gallons of molasses, and 23,357 gallons of rum were exported, an increase of 523 tons of sugar and 27,429 gallons of rum over the exports of 1914, but molasses exports decreased by 5,198,043 gallons. The price per ton received for sugar was just about double that of the preceding year. There are 291 estates producing sugar cane, and four rum distilleries that distilled 186,000 gallons of rum in 1915.

The interruption of shipping communications between England and Barbados has caused the merchants and planters of this island to turn to the United States for an increasing proportion of their requirements in the way of merchandise and agricultural machinery.

As a result of the prosperity of the planters numerous plans for improvements and extensions of their sugar factories are on foot, involving the purchase of new and modern sugar machinery. Unable to readily obtain their machinery in England as heretofore, they have turned to the American machinery manufacturers, but unfortunately the overcrowded condition of American factories and congested freights has resulted in delay in filling orders.

Total imports for 1915 were \$145,601 less in value than for 1914, while exports showed an increase of \$1,301,354. There was a notable increase in the number of American vessels entering and clearing during the year 1915. In 1914 only one American steam vessel of 3691 tons, and 21 American sailing vessels of 9830 tons entered Barbados. During 1915, however, 49 American steam vessels of 148,708 tons and 38 American sailing vessels of 31,996 tons entered.

ANTIVACCINATION BILL

The Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature today reported adversely in the House on the "Bagshaw Bill" so-called, providing that children may attend public schools unvaccinated. Representative Mulveny dissented. Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs on the petition of Mayor Curley of Boston for the use of State armories for conventions of associations.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ray Baker of Nevada, formerly attached to the American Embassy at Petrograd, was today confirmed as director of the United States mint. Raymond Stevens of New Hampshire was confirmed as a member of the shipping board.

OVER \$30,000
CUT FROM THE
MAYOR'S BUDGET

Estimates of 20 City Departments

Now Examined by Boston City Council Sitting as Appropriations Committee

The estimates of 20 departments have been examined by the Boston City Council, sitting as Committee on Appropriations. In the course of its budget investigation, six departments were before the councilmen yesterday afternoon and last night and their heads were asked to explain their estimates for expenditures for this year, which Mayor Curley has allowed but which the Finance Commission reduced by \$14,849. More than \$30,000 has been cut from the budget by the committee to date.

The various city departments before the councilmen yesterday afternoon and last night were the Finance Commission, for which Chairman John R. Murphy appeared; the Election Department, represented by Chairman John M. Minton; the Street Laying-out Department, represented by Chairman John H. Dunn; City Treasurer's Department, represented by Charles H. Slattery, treasurer; Weights and Measures Department, represented by Sealer Charles B. Wooley, and the Wire Department, represented by Commissioner James E. Cole.

The Finance Commission asked for \$30,000 and under the charter the city council and the mayor must allow this sum. Chairman Murphy appeared before the councilmen as a matter of form and courtesy.

The estimate of the Election Department was for \$170,144.10. The Finance Commission reduced this by \$9553 declaring that items such as paying for sandwiches for policemen and hackmen on election days was not necessary.

The Street Commissioners asked for an appropriation of \$130,088.24. The Finance Commission recommended that from this sum \$4890 be cut. Chairman Dunn told the councilmen that he had asked for \$3000 for transportation. This sum the Mayor had reduced to \$2500 and the Finance Commission thought that \$1200 was sufficient. The commissioner did not agree with the Finance Commission and told the councilmen this quite plainly. Chairman Hagan of the appropriations committee asked why an automobile should not be purchased but the chairman explained how sometimes 50 men were sent out by the department in different directions at the same time.

The city treasurer asked for \$51,045.92 for the expenses of running his office and paying salaries. The Finance Commission reported that \$308 should be cut from this total sum. The sealer of weights and measures, Mr. Wooley, had asked for a total of \$24,773.16 and the Finance Commission cut this by \$560. The wire department asked \$72,454.19 but the Finance Commission recommended that the City Council reduce this by \$438.

Mayor Curley yesterday approved a contract with the Bermudez Company for furnishing the city with any quantity of Bermudez road binder oil up to 100,000 gallons at 18 cents a gallon. The Mayor said he did not believe this amount would be used.

The Mayor also signed a contract with the Independent Coal Tar Company for 200,000 gallons of refined tar street patching material at 8 cents a gallon. He also approved a contract with the Gibby Foundry Company for iron castings for the sewer service for less than 3 cents a

GERARD SILENT ON SUBJECT OF GERMAN CRISIS

Full Information to Be Given
Officially to the Government
Personally Guards Docu-
ments Brought From Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Thursday)—Mr. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, spent a portion of today with officials of the State Department, later being entertained at lunch by Secretary McAdoo. He is expected to go to New York tomorrow.

Mr. Gerard arrived in Washington at 1:10 Wednesday afternoon from Berlin, by way of Havana. At the Union Station Mr. Gerard was met by Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department, the official representative of the Government, Secretary Joseph P. Tamm, and other officials and personal friends.

"I am very happy to be back," Mr. Gerard said, as he stepped from the train, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and Senators Lodge and Hughes, who had boarded the train to greet him.

Mrs. Gerard continued on to New York, where the former Ambassador expects to join her Friday in time for a formal welcome back to his home. At his hotel Mr. Gerard gave out the following formal statement:

"Of course, you realize the delicacy of my position. Whatever information I have in my possession with reference to the international situation will be transmitted to the Government. It would be most unwise for me publicly to discuss any phase of it."

The former Ambassador personally went to the hotel safe and deposited there a leather bag containing highly confidential documents which he brought from Berlin. He took the bag to the State Department at 4 o'clock, when he went for a conference with Secretary Lansing.

Mr. Gerard would add nothing publicly to his formal statement. He will lay before the Government a detailed story of his experiences during the last few months in Berlin, and also an account of what he knows about events leading up to the new submarine campaign of ruthlessness.

The Ambassador did not appear surprised when told of the sinking of the Algonquin.

CHINA HAD NO TREATY AGAINST SEIZING SHIPS

(Continued from page one)

out. China is not acting from altruistic motives alone, but is actuated by her own interests in the future and by a well defined purpose to follow the action of the United States. Looking to the entrance of China into the Entente alliance, it is understood that conversations in regard to terms are now going on at all the Entente capitals.

It is anticipated that if China enters the war her principal contribution will be in the way of materials and labor, both skilled and unskilled, in the factories of Entente countries. It is seen that this contribution would solve in some measure the economic difficulties with which the Allies now have to contend. The latest estimates are that there are very few Chinese in Germany, not more than a hundred, and these are mostly students. On the other hand, there are 3000 Germans in China, so that the Chinese Government probably will be able to secure safety for her nationals in Germany. Where the German minister will seek sequestration is not known here. It is possible for him to go to Java, or possibly to Mexico.

Immediately after the United States' severance of relations with Germany, China began to discuss similar action, and during negotiations the French and Belgian legations in China were reported to have invited her, on behalf of the Entente, to declare war on Germany in return for a remission of the Boxer indemnity and permission to increase her customs taxes. Diplomatic sources in Washington, however, said the Entente promised merely a postponement of the Boxer indemnity, not its remission.

The cabinet, on March 4, definitely voted to sever relations, but President Li Yuan Hung refused to accede, on the ground that such power was his alone. The cabinet resigned, withdrew to Tien Tsin, and finally returned. When the President agreed to break, on March 10, the President and his cabinet appeared before the House and asked approval of a severance of relations, which was granted by a vote of 431 to 87. The Senate later agreed.

Recent dispatches from Peking have spoken in high terms of the part United States Minister Reisch has taken in the steps leading up to China's action.

Germany's Reply

Pekin Receives Document in Answer to China's Note

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China (Thursday)—Germany's reply to China's note expressed surprise that China alone had attached a threat to her protest. It attributes the loss of Chinese lives to their work in trench digging in the fighting zones.

The note accuses Germany's enemies of being the first to proclaim a blockade, and says Germany is willing to negotiate a plan for the protection of Chinese life, property and shipping rights.

Germany, the note adds, adopted a conciliatory policy because once relations are severed China will lose a

good friend and become entangled in unthinkable difficulties.

China's Position

Question Raised as to Alleged Message From Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Brookings has given notice to ask the Prime Minister whether he has received from the Chinese politician, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, any telegram dealing with China's position in the war; whether he is aware this telegram has been published in the Far East and that the British in the Far East strongly suspect the sender of being under an enemy influence which has most probably inspired the message, and whether, under these circumstances, he intends to attach any importance whatever to it.

China's Action Expected

Feeling Had Run High Against the Germans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Students of the far eastern question in Washington expressed the opinion yesterday that entrance into the war by China offered an opportunity to "awaken" China's 400,000,000 people and declared participation by China in the war would be of incalculable value in modernizing the nation.

China's severance of relations had been expected here for weeks. The action of the United States in breaking relations was received with acclaim by Chinese officials and press, particularly young China. Feeling against Germany has run high, not only because scores of Chinese on the way to Europe have lost their lives through German submarine operations, but also from memory of the Kaiser's order to his Boxer punitive force to make the word German dreaded in China for a century, and the seizure by Germany of the whole Province of Shantung for the murder of two missionaries. Latest figures show that there are about 3000 German civilians scattered throughout China.

The immediate effect of China's severance of relations may be a greatly increased output of munitions for Russia. China is Japan's source of iron and has provided much of the raw material on which Japan's immense munition trade has been built up. China also has six large arsenals, which, with her mines, will add large resources against Germany.

WOMAN WINS SUIT AGAINST LIQUOR DEALER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Armed with a law not often invoked, Mrs. Ida M. Heaton of 527 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street got a verdict of \$20,000 against the liquor dealer who, she charged, had broken up her home and forced her from a life of luxury into one of comparative poverty.

William R. Talbot of Beacon, N. Y., was charged with having sold Reuben Heaton liquor after she had warned him verbally and by letter that she would hold him responsible for the consequences, under section 42 of the Liquor Tax Law. Talbot did not defend the suit.

Mrs. Heaton told Justice Guy in the Supreme Court, Bronx, that her husband had owned a chain of grocery stores in Hudson towns and a paper box factory. She kept three servants and had an automobile. Heaton, his wife testified, began to drink in Talbot's saloon, which was next to one of the grocery stores. He often came home drunk, abused her and frightened the children. His business was neglected and passed from his control and finally their home in Beacon was sold for taxes. While this was going on she had repeatedly sent warnings to Talbot.

When Heaton failed to support her adequately she first kept a rooming house, then came to New York to work as a clerk at \$9 a week. Her sons, Alfred, 19 and Claude, 15, are working, and the daughter, Marian, 13, lives with her.

"There are many homes besides mine which have been ruined by drink," Mrs. Heaton said, "and I hope that the wives and mothers will prosecute the saloon keepers, as they can under this law. Saloon keepers are usually men who want only to make as much money as they can and don't care what happens after they sell the drink."

"I and my elder son went to Talbot again and again and begged him to do what he could toward stopping my husband from getting liquor, but he only laughed and said he guessed Heaton was of age and could take care of himself."

WAR INDEBTEDNESS OF PERU PARTLY PAID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Financial stability is being restored in Peru, says a Commerce report. By a decree dated Jan. 11, 1917, the Minister of Finance announces the progress made since Jan. 1, 1917, in the payment of the indebtedness incurred by the Government of Peru during 1915 as a consequence of the war. The Government of Peru depends for its income almost entirely upon the import and export taxes collected on foreign trade, and the result of the outbreak of war was a deficit in the National Treasury.

Many obligations could not be met, even the interest becoming due on public indebtedness could not be paid, and employees of the Government were able to collect only a fraction of their salaries. During the first 10 days of January, 1917, payment amounting in the aggregate to over a million soles (\$500,000 United States gold) were made.

DETAILS GIVEN OF SINKING OF THE ALGONQUIN

(Continued from page one)

She flew the American flag, and the flag was also painted on her sides. The cargo, Mr. Stephanidis said, was insured for \$1,200,000. The vessel was insured for \$300,000, the underwriters declining to take any greater risks on it, because of the heavy insurance on the cargo. Mr. Stephanidis said he paid \$500,000 for the steamer when he purchased her from the American Star Line on Feb. 16, last. The rather unusual circumstances of his ship having changed ownership while negotiating the hazardous crossing of the Atlantic were explained by John D. Stephanidis, present owner of the Algonquin, as follows:

"I had been negotiating for the purchase of the Algonquin for several days before she cleared," he said. "And just a day after she sailed I completed the deal with the American Star Line. I had found them in the course of my investigations to be a most reliable firm, and I had and still have every confidence that the sale was made in good faith."

The Algonquin had been Canadian owned. She was placed under American registry by the people from whom I bought her early in December last. The American Star has several vessels in the freight trade and I am sure they could have had no reason to wish for the loss of one which they still owned when she put out from this port."

Freight Liner Beached

Explosion May Have Been Due to Unseen Submarine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, Ireland, has notified the State Department that the Leyland freight liner Norwegian, bound from New York for Liverpool, with mails, grain, general cargo and munitions, beached off the Irish coast after an explosion Tuesday morning. No submarine was seen and, according to the consul, the explosion may have been caused by a mine. Five men, all British, were killed. The only American on board was saved. Consul Frost's message was as follows:

"Leyland freight liner named Norwegian, with mails, grain, munitions and general cargo, New York to Liverpool, net tonnage 4056, was beached after explosion three and one-half miles off Galley head, 11:20 a. m., 13th. Submarine never seen. Explosion may have been due to mine. Elaborate watch was being kept at time. Explosion killed four engineers, storekeeper and three firemen. All five British. Sole American, John W. Vincent, Oakes Bluffs, Mass., second cook, escaped. Forty-two survivors out of total complement of 47. Mails are being saved."

Sinking of Algonquin

London Hears of Attack on American Steamer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The first information of the sinking of the American steamer Algonquin is published here today. The vessel was attacked by German submarine gunfire without warning, and according to the details given by Capt. A. Norford and other members of the crew, and published in the press, the submarine was first seen in the early hours of Monday.

The submarine fired some 20 shots at and about the steamer while the crew were taking to the boats. The firing ceased when the crew had left the steamer and the submarine, after circling about the vessel half a dozen times with only the periscope showing, came to the surface and launched a small boat, which proceeded to the Algonquin.

The American flag was hauled down and the vessel was sunk by a bomb. The submarine declined to assist the boats toward land as it had two other ships to sink and the victims were 27 hours in open boats before reaching safety.

According to members of the crew, the submarine officers and crew laughed at their plight and all agreed that no warning whatever was given. The submarine engaged was the U-39, carrying two guns.

Boy Scout War Plans

No Military Duties to Be Undertaken by Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the Boy Scouts will give valuable aid to the Nation in their home communities in the event of war, they will take no part in military operations, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America decided at its annual meeting here. The council elected the following officers:

Honorary president, President Wilson; honorary vice-presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Daniel C. Beard; president, Colin H. Livingstone of Washington; vice-presidents, Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, Milton A. McBride of Detroit, B. L. Dulaney of Bristol, Tenn., Arthur Letts of Los Angeles, A. Stamford White of Chicago; treasurer, George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner of New York; national scout commissioner, Mr. Beard. James E. West remains as chief scout executive.

Wooden Ship Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Builders of wooden ships throughout the country met here yesterday at the call of the Federal Shipping Board to devise means of constructing as speedily as possible a large fleet of American vessels for transatlantic trade. The board has in mind standards of ships ranging up to 3600 tons to be used not only for ordinary commercial needs but also for transporting sup-

plies to other nations whose interests would be identical with the United States in case of war.

Governor Gets War Powers
TRENTON, N. J.—A bill designed to give Governor Edge full authority after the adjournment of the Legislature to use the State's resources in case of war, has been passed by the Senate.

Fordonian Arrives at Genoa
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The freight steamship Fordonian, an American vessel owned by the American Star Line, has arrived safely at Genoa, after circling in the Mediterranean for more than two weeks dodging submarines, according to a cablegram received by the line. The Fordonian left Tampa, Fla., Dec. 27, and had to put in at a West Indies port for repairs because of an accident to her machinery.

Cedric and Panaras Arrive
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star line steamship Cedric has arrived from Liverpool with nine passengers, six of whom were American horsemen returning to their homes. Officers of the ship said the voyage was without unusual incident. On the British steamship Panaras, from Cardiff, which also has reached here, were 41 Americans, all horsemen.

Ohio Sinking Confirmed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sinking of the French liner steamer Ohio, which was announced last Saturday, is confirmed by an official announcement today at the offices of the French Line.

SUBSEA BOATS FAIL TO UPSET BRITISH SHIPPING

(Continued from page one)

tonnage are not taken into consideration, owing to the importance or restricting the question to overseas traffic and cargo, judging the results carefully and looking to possible future developments.

From Feb. 1 until March 14 the losses of British ships were approximately 78, which number deducted from the total, leaves the British mercantile marine with 3553 ships of over 1600 tons after six weeks' German submarine warfare.

In the total above mentioned no account is taken of ships captured or bought in neutral countries; whilst shipbuilding is being pushed forward with the utmost energy. During the period from Feb. 1 to March 10 no British ships have been in any way blockaded in harbor. A large number of old tramp steamers, slow of speed, have been sunk, as they afforded an easy mark; but the arming of merchant vessels is rapidly taking place, and a large percentage of these, as is shown by the most recent figures available, always escape. Anti-submarine devices, moreover, are being daily perfected and the losses of the British mercantile marine are being steadily reduced. During the past two weeks only 29 have been sunk, as opposed to 48 sunk in the first two weeks.

Norwegian Ships to Sail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Passenger service on Norwegian ships from the United States to Norway is to be resumed, it is announced here. The Norwegian-American Line officials here said they had received instructions from the home office in Bergen to book cabin passengers for the Bergensjord and probably steerage passengers on the Kristianstad. The ships will call at Halifax instead of Kirkwall.

Crew Strike Is Settled

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A threatened strike of firemen, oilers, water tenders and coal passers on ships of the American Line was called off after a meeting at which it was said the union had reached an agreement with the company. The agreement provides that the men are to receive in addition to their salaries, a war bonus of 50 per cent with assurance that the company will return to this port any member of a crew of a vessel which has been sunk, and continue his salary until such time as he reaches New York.

Arrivals at New York Port

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Norwegian-American liner Kristianstad, bringing one American passenger, has arrived from Bergen. The passenger was a stowaway, who, water tenders, the liner's officers, slipped aboard despite refusal of the company to sell passage. The Scandinavian liners all have refused to carry passengers since the German submarine order of Feb. 1. The American steamship Advent, from Cristobal, and the Swedish freighter Kratos from Calcutta, were other arrivals.

Liebenfels Towed to Shore

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The German freight steamer Liebenfels, sunk by her crew Jan. 31, has been pumped out and towed toward shore. It is planned to repair her as quickly as possible.

EXPORTATION TAX FOR ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Diario de Sesiones of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation, issue of Dec. 12, 1916, there appears a message of President Irigoyen of Dec. 11, 1916, directing consideration at the present extraordinary session of Congress of a consolidation loan, a loan for the development of the oil industry and the establishment of an agricultural bank and a merchant marine, a tax on exportation, and a colonization law, says a Commerce Re-

REPUBLICANS TO OPPOSE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

Senate, in Executive Session,
Considers Payment of \$25-
000,000 for Concession to
Construct Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Denying any implication that the United States was guilty of international misconduct in the acquisition of the territory through which the Panama Canal was constructed, Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have filed a minority report. In opposition to ratification of the proposed treaty with Colombia.

When the Senate met today Senator Stone made a motion for executive session. After confirming the nomination of Dr. Grayson, the executive session took up the Colombian treaty.

The minority report was signed by Senators Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee and Fall. Senator Knox, the new member from Pennsylvania, and Senator Smith of Michigan did not sign the report. The latter was away from the city, though, it is learned he opposes the treaty.

Senator Knox, who was Secretary of State in the Taft Administration, is the only Republican member of the committee who is to vote in favor of ratification. The Senator holds that the demands for construction of the canal "left the United States no choice but political action if the great work was not to be indefinitely delayed," and adds: "The historian will justify this Government." He declares, however, that in the interest of maintaining friendly and neighborly relations with Colombia the treaty ought to be ratified.

The minority view is that ratification of the treaty would be "an admission that the conduct of this country in acquiring the right to construct the canal across the isthmus of Panama was a wrong committed against Colombia." Such a position is denied by the Republicans. Serious objection is registered to the clause in the proposed treaty which the Republicans view as an apology to Colombia, and they declare:

"It proposes to give Colombia the enormous sum of \$25,000,000 with no return; no equivalent except the highly doubtful good will of Colombia. All the articles confer rights and privileges upon Colombia, and the United States gets nothing, neither the control of the Atlantic route nor the important islands provided for in the Knox treaty, nor even a formal recognition of the title of the United States to the canal and the Canal Zone."

Another Republican objection is that the treaty is discriminatory as to canal tolls in favor of Colombia as against all other South American countries, as well as against United States ships. The report adds: "It places us in a position where, even granting our rights to refuse transit to the armed forces and vessels of the United States, the United States might pass the vessels of countries with which we were at war through the canal by putting them under her own flag and claiming them as her nationals."

Ship Registry Measure

Resolution Adopted by Senate for List of Applications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the recent announcement from the White House that United States ships of commerce will be furnished with guns for defense against unlawful submarine attack, Senator Stone of Missouri today obtained the passage in the Senate of a resolution asking the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the Senate with full information respecting all sea-going vessels for which United States registry has been granted since Jan. 1, 1916.

By special act of Congress a number of vessels flying flags of other nations have been placed under United States registry during the European war, thus obtaining protection afforded by the flag of a neutral country. The Stone resolution asks for the names and character of all vessels for which application has been made and granted, together with the name of the nation whose flag they previously flew and the name or names of those making application for registry.

New Hampshire Election Set

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor's Council last night unanimously advised Governor Keyes to issue precepts for a special election to fill the vacancy in the First Congressional District. Governor Keyes announced that he would set May 21 as the date for the election. The law requires 57 days to elapse between the date of issuing precepts and the election. It will be possible for Congressman Sulloway's successor to assist in organizing the new Congress which has been called to meet April 16 only by special legislative action advancing the date of the election.

Election Inquiry Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia, Democrat, Wednesday asked for a Senate investigation of the last election, in which he was defeated by Howard Sutherland, Republican. Mr. Chilton had contested the election in the West Virginia courts, which ruled against him Tuesday.

IRISH SOLUTION BELIEVED TO BE CLOSE AT HAND

(Continued from page one)

last Wednesday's debate, when the Nationalists walked out of the House. Mr. Lloyd George's speech was a masterly marshaling of the pros and cons of the Irish question, but is generally felt to have been in its general tone out of touch with the widely prevailing new attitude of thought in this matter. In calling on the House to face the facts of the question, the Prime Minister, perhaps, forgot the fact of this new feeling produced by common loyal effort and the fact of the sensitiveness of the Nationalists at the present moment intensified by the Rosenbergs and deportation incidents. The Nationalists are now in general opposition to the Government and there is an intensifying desire to reach a settlement before their actions might make the breach permanent.

Finally, the effort to achieve a settlement of the Irish question is supported by those who see that Great Britain would enter the future peace conference with immensely greater authority as the champion of small nations if the Irish question were satisfactorily settled.

Case for Ulster

Times Says Premier's Speech Recognition of Ulster's Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Times publishes an editorial today headed "Ulster's Opportunity." After referring to the widespread desire for a settlement of this question shown in the exceptional volume of communications reaching them daily, the editorial says there was never a time at which the future of Ireland lay so completely in the hands of Irishmen themselves. It goes on to refer to the Premier's speech on Wednesday, criticizing it on some points, but declaring it was a final recognition of the case of Ulster.

It adds, however, that this imposes a certain responsibility on Ulstermen, whose legitimate claim that there are two nationalities in Ireland has never precluded their recognition of the essential community of interests between all Irishmen.

Ulster, it says, has never barred the door to an all-round settlement, whether by the establishment of two seats of local government in Ireland or by reorganization of the United Kingdom as a part of the general imperial scheme.

Finally, it adds that in the new atmosphere generated in the trenches of France, the men of Ulster may fairly be asked to take stock of their new position of security to consider what concessions it enables them to make and to admit, at least, the case for discussing them. It is an immense opportunity, the Times adds, for courageous statesmanship on their part.

Labor Party's Views

Letter Urges Further Effort Toward Irish Settlement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Parliamentary Labor Party yesterday decided to forward a letter to the Prime Minister urging the Government to make a further effort to bring about a settlement of the Irish question in the interests of national unity and whole-hearted prosecution of the war.

QUINCY MARKET REPAIRS BEGUN

Mayor Curley announced today that repairs to the Quincy Market, which was partially burned this morning, would be so completed that business would be resumed by Saturday or Monday. Orders were given for two crews each of glaziers, carpenters and masons to begin work on both sides of the building at the same time, and 100 employees of the Public Works Department were sent to clear away the debris.

A conference of heads of city departments was called by the Mayor this morning with regard to the market. Those in attendance were: Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner; Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings; J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor; John J. Curley, tax collector; George A. Flynn of the City Law Department; John A. O'Keefe, fire prevention commissioner. At the close of the conference Mayor Curley said that he would send an order to the City Council providing for a loan of \$100,000 to fireproof and repair both the Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall so as to avoid any future damage to either structure.

JAPANESE YALE MEN HAVE DINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With 25 members present, the semiannual dinner of the Yale Association of Japan was recently held at Tokio, says the Philadelphia North American. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Doremas Scudder, the new pastor of the Tokio Union Church, who made an inspiring talk on "Japan and China at Yale and in Hawaii." Doctor Scudder was the principal guest of the evening. Viscount Okabe, former Minister of Justice, and president of the association, presided. Among the members present were Prof. J. T. Swift, Professor Nakashima of the Imperial University, Professor Fukuoka of the Foreign Language School, Professor Saita, editor of the Taiyo; Professor Suga of the Higher Commercial School, Judge Sagita and P. Saito, member of Parliament. The Yale Association of Japan has 112 members. The president is Viscount Okabe, and Professor Swift and Mr. Morikuba are the vice-presidents.

GERMANY SAID TO HAVE ASKED A NOTE RENEWAL

Offer of Six Per Cent Interest in
Advance Reported for Year's
Extension of \$10,000,000
Loan Coming Due April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. Hecht, manager for Chandler & Co., incorporated bankers, who put out the \$10,000,000 of notes of the German Government which became due on April 1, refused this morning to say anything at this time concerning a report that holders of the notes have been approached with the proposal that they agree to a renewal for another year at an interest of 6 per cent paid in advance. He had not read the report, and said he was the only person from whom anything official in regard to it should emanate. He had not given out any information and could not at this time.

An official of Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, who are placing orders for participation in the sixth German war loan in this country, said he understood that the report was authentic and that it was commonly known in Wall Street.

In view of the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany, and the likelihood of the United States going at war with Germany before April 1, the financial district is particularly interested in the status of the notes in the event of hostilities. It is not known how many of the holders have agreed to an extension of the notes, but in the case of banks and financial institutions it is not believed that they will be willing to take the chance of having their money tied up and of being obliged to hold unpaid notes in their portfolios, and for that reason it is expected that they will insist upon having the obligations paid at maturity.

Word has not been received officially from Berlin regarding the German Government's plan in respect to the notes, but it is expected that, upon the arrival of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert, who looked after Germany's finances while in this country, an announcement will be made regarding the payment. When the former German ambassador left this country it was said that he had left behind a large fund for use by German agents here, and it is believed that Germany has a considerable balance in this country. If the funds on deposit here are not sufficient to meet the maturing payments, it is presumed that the balance will be provided for by means of wireless transfers, provided, of course, that this country is not in a state of war with Germany by April 1.

Should the two countries be at war when the notes mature, there is some question as to whether payment will be made, for the reason that all belligerent countries have refused to make payments to citizens of enemy nations. In that event, the holders of the notes will not be able to collect the money until the war ends. It was pointed out that it was not proper or patriotic for any American to enter into a new financial arrangement which was calculated to aid Germany.

As a precedent for Germany's refusal to pay the notes in the event of war, attention was directed to the 4½ per cent notes of Austria-Hungary which matured on Jan. 1, 1915. In the previous December, Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador who was subsequently expelled from the United States, announced that the notes would not be redeemed if held by Austria's enemies, nor unless the notes were accompanied by affidavits setting forth that they had not been purchased from such holders after Dec. 22. Moreover, Dr. Dumba announced that Americans would be required to furnish assurances that the money paid them in redemption of notes would not, in any manner, be diverted to citizens of countries with which Austria was at war. Under the circumstances it is believed that in the event of war, Germany will postpone redemption of the notes until after the war.

HAVANA STILL UNDER RULES OF MARTIAL LAW

Conservative Party Delegates on
Way to Washington to Tell
Story of Revolution

HAVANA, Cuba (Thursday)—Although there is a general belief that the revolution is broken, Havana is still under what practically amounts to martial law. One indication of the thoroughness of the Menocal Government's search for possible insurrection plots is the manner in which automobiles and all other vehicles of traffic are held up and searched. Every automobile and street car passing outside the city limits is thoroughly examined, particularly for arms.

Pablo Desberrine, Secretary of State for Cuba, Cristobal Bidegaray, Counselor of the Cuban State Department, and Alfredo E. Lombard, a lawyer, are en route to Washington today to present to the American Administration the Conservative Party's side in the recent revolution.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A BOOK OF ESSAYS
BY ARTHUR SYMONS

"Figures of Several Centuries." By Arthur Symonds. London, Constable & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

"Among the innumerable objects and occasions of joy which Lamb laid out before him, at the world's feast, books were certainly one of the most precious. Lamb was a mental gipsy, to whom books were roads open to adventures; he saw skies in books, and books in skies." So writes Mr. Symonds, and to the numerous band of those who, like Lamb, are mental gipsies, whose books are concerned, Mr. Symonds' volume of essays will make a strong appeal. However, the essays are not of the kind of property, opinion expressed in books is a form of property which each one of us is the richer for sharing with our friends.

One may not accept all Mr. Symonds' views and conclusions, but it is impossible to resist the compelling charm of the diction in which he clothes them. "Biography as a fine art can go no further than Walton's 'Life and Death of Dr. Donne,'" he maintains, and it may be said of Mr. Symonds' essays that it would be difficult to find a more charming example of literary skill combined with sympathetic and penetrating analysis than he gives to his readers in these pages. The republication in volume form of essays which have previously appeared in magazines has seldom been more fully justified. His analysis is as clear as the language in which it is couched is limpid and beautiful; unalloyed by mere sacrifice to beauty, and combining with graceful distinctness a thoughtfulness which makes all he has to say stimulating.

Mr. Symonds' obvious predilection for poetry over prose will cause no surprise, marked though it is in this collection of studies which, with one or two exceptions, deals with the poetry produced by "Figures of Several Centuries"; but that prose also can be a fine art he realizes, for his truth was revealed to him by reading Walter Pater's "Studies in the History of the Renaissance." In his illuminating study of Donne Mr. Symonds does full justice to Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Life and Letters of John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's." Though, as he states, biography as a fine art can go no further than Walton's Life, an opportunity still remained for the production of a life which should be something more than a mere piece of art, in which everything is sacrificed to beauty of form, and which would be "a piece of history." Mr. Gosse has seized and made full use of the opportunity, and one imagines that most critics will be in unison with Mr. Symonds' judgment that his life of Donne is the most solid and serious contribution which Mr. Gosse has made to English literature. With Donne Mr. Symonds couples Browning as having each "certainly attained almost greater than the qualities of the greatest"; their words mean things. "To write poetry as if it had never been written before is to attempt what the greatest poets never attempted," and to Mr. Symonds Donne and Browning stand out as the only two poets in English literature "who are without ancestors."

There is a freshness and striking shrewdness in Mr. Symonds' criticism. It must be generally admitted that no writer has surpassed him in inventing situations and living characters, and how clearly Mr. Symonds sums up these mental attitudes when he says "given the character and the situation, what then asks at the moment of crisis is: what would this man be most likely to say? Not, what would be the finest, the most deeply revealing thing that he could say? In that difference lies all the difference between prose and poetry." Mr. Symonds has an eye for the essential and the characteristic; for the vital element as well as for the quality of the inspiration. He not only grasps with intellectual precision the peculiar qualities of the writers whose works he is considering, but he has the faculty of interpreting them to his readers. An example of the keenness of his vision, and there are many such examples throughout these essays, is to be found in what he has to say of the style of Walter Pater: "It has, not always, or often, been realized that what is most wonderful in the style is precisely its adaptability to every shade of meaning or intention; its extraordinary closeness in following the turns of thought, the waves of sensation, in the man himself. Everything in Pater was in harmony, when you got accustomed to its particular forms of expression. . . . In Pater logic is of the nature of ecstasy, and ecstasy never seems wholly beyond the reach of logic."

To Mr. Symonds, himself a poet, "the delicacies of the literature" appeal with an irresistible attraction, the charm of which he is able to communicate with the transforming touch of an artist.

Nowhere is his discriminating insight more admirably displayed than in the last brief essay upon Welsh poetry and its typical characteristics. Welsh poetry is that of primitive races, whose apprehension of all things is intensely physical. The simplicity of the Welsh poet is like that of a child, and like a child he sees things literally; in the closing words of a study which is a gem, "More definite, more concrete, closer to the earth and to instinctive emotion than most other poets, the Welsh poet might have said of himself, in another sense than that in which he said it of Alexander: 'What he desired in his mind, he had from the world.'"

PORTUGUESE NOTES

LISBON, Portugal.—O Confido Internacional, sold o ponto de vista Português; Ransacção Portuguesa. Porto. M. José de M. e. in his book "The International Conflict from the Por-

tuguese Point of View," endeavors to outline the economic and political position of Portugal and shows the enormous importance of a merchant marine to his country. The author deals with the question of emigration and refutes the assertions of those who would prevent the inflow of Portuguese into Brazil. Colonies, and military preparation are both dealt with by M. de Macedos, who ends his book with an account of the events which led up to Portuguese intervention in the war.

Leonardo Coimbra in his "A Alegria, a Dor e a Graça," has given Portugal a philosophical work of a very high order. It can perhaps be compared to Maeterlinck's "Sagesse et Destinée." "Poetry is the expression of the universe through the word," says Leonardo Coimbra. "The human world is the greatest wonder of the worlds. The strong and victorious peoples are those who have found true words."

SELECTIONS FROM
VILLARI'S WRITINGS

"Pasquelli Villari L'Italia e la Civiltà." A. C. di Giovanni Bonacci, Milano. Hoepli, 7.50.

Few writers have exercised a more steady influence upon the enlightened thought of their time than Pasquelli Villari. As an historian, whose most important works have been already translated into English by his wife, he has attained a European reputation hardly second to that of Macaulay or Lavisse; as an educationist, his labors, whether in the capacity of a public servant or within the more restricted area of the lecture room, have earned for him the deep confidence of his country and an ardent discipleship.

The present volume is a selection of Villari's writings published at widely divergent dates, and covering an immense period in the history of the world. From a literary point of view such compilations are always a hazardous venture, being likely, when viewed as a whole, to prove disjointed and unequal, and it speaks very highly for the consistency and thoroughness of Villari's work that he emerges triumphantly from so severe a test. That the success of the present volume is due in some measure to Signor Bonacci, who from a vast collection of material has had to select the links wherewith to make his chain, is indisputable, but it is the historian who has made this labor possible by the simplicity, uniformity, and unvarying reasonableness of his genius.

As Signor Pellissari writes in an enthusiastic tribute to Villari at the beginning of this volume, it is chiefly as the author of "Savonarola" that the historian's name will be commemorated. Villari had already worked for many years on a manuscript of Savonarola when he discovered, in the archives of Florence, documents which pronounced a judgment on the Dominican friar differing from the one at which he had arrived. It was characteristic of him that he immediately set aside his previous labors and started his studies afresh. The book which he finally produced was as original as it was profound. Much controversy has raged round Villari's contention that for Savonarola the liberty of the Florentine Republic was but a means to an end, the supremacy of the church—not the church as exemplified in those days by the corruption of Rome, but a religious force represented by the priesthood which should initiate and control the Government of the State. He sought freedom for the people from the tyranny of Rome, not less than from their own excesses; had he been permitted, he would have established and maintained law and order in the city of Florence, for he was not less a great politician than a great churchman; but his object was not primarily to found a republic, it was moral reform and the restoration of religious dominion. In all probability the slant of critical opinion will now be found in agreement with Villari's writing nearly 20 years after he had made public his own conclusions, he declared: "If today I undertook to write a book on Savonarola I should certainly do it differently, nevertheless my judgment concerning his character and historical influence would have remained substantially the same."

Hardly less illuminating, though less exhaustive, are many of the other character sketches to be found scattered throughout the historian's writings. Those on Dante, Petrarch, Lorenzo il Magnifico, Machiavelli—the latter a marvel of intuition and brilliant analysis—show with what erudition and impartiality he has dealt with men as well as circumstances.

The scope of Villari's writings has been immense. The volume opens with the constitution of ancient Rome, passes on to the vicissitudes of the early Christian centuries, the age of the communes—a period the historian has made peculiarly his own—the brilliant era of the Renaissance to which much space is given, the French Revolution, the American War of Independence and the Risorgimento, out of which emerge the colossal figures of Cavour and Garibaldi; finally, closing with a discussion of the events and influence of the present day. Not the least interesting passages in this book, written by one whose whole life has been devoted to the study of great happenings and the men who have precipitated, controlled or, as frequently, fallen victim to them, are those in the last chapter, where the author views profoundly and dispassionately the road which all Europe was taking at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, and the circumstances which he believed would inevitably result therefrom.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The Authors League of New York City has recently deliberated on ways and means of providing fun and fellowship for its members. Created primarily a few years ago because of what seemed at the time to be the economic and property-defending necessities of the hour, the league, with that job effectively done, has been turning to the more humanistic and professional opportunities of a cooperative association. Thus, not long since, it agreed to cooperate with other societies of the city in providing adequate welcome to all eminent scholars, men of letters, and intellectual leaders from foreign lands who come to New York for visits, whether brief or long.

Now, with the machinery set up by which the resources of the many are at the beck and call of any author who is at odds with a publisher, or a play producer or a motion picture film maker, and with provision made to show hospitality to the stranger author within the gates, the members of the league are thinking of themselves as social beings. They are planning to socialize a calling that, as history shows, has been exceedingly individualistic. Men and women, too often in the past segregated according to sex lines, are to come to know each other—not as celebrities dining out formally at elaborate feasts given on occasion by Midas-like publishers, but as co-laborers and craftsmen. Where hitherto there has been only a chance for acquaintanceship, in the future there may be opportunity for friendship. On a simpler basis and with less pecuniary expense than membership in the Authors Club (exclusively for men) implies, the maker of plays and masques and the chronicler of history are to mingle with the writer of lyrics and the expositor of philosophies, the bond of union being twofold, the need of fellowship, and a similar medium of expressing self, the printed page.

The need and the demand for an organization with such a mission is in an exact ratio to the size and social complexity of the community in which it exists; and it is not difficult to see how Twentieth Century Manhattan, luring to itself ambitious and talented authors from all parts of the country, because of its real or assumed superiority of opportunity, is quite a different place for the newcomer to feel at home in from what it was when T. B. Aldrich found his way thither in 1852, or when Edwin Markham of California arrived in the nineties. Changes in modes of living and scale of expenditure, invasions and transformations of population, new and not always superior standards of ethics as between authors and publishers, the tendency to adjust the city's life more and more to the demands of an ever-mounting transient population, and the overwhelming bulk and physical hugeness of the cosmopolitan metropolis—all these make the individual author of today, whether native or newly arrived, feel the need of at least one nexus or tie that rises superior to the instability and impermanency of material conditions and social customs.

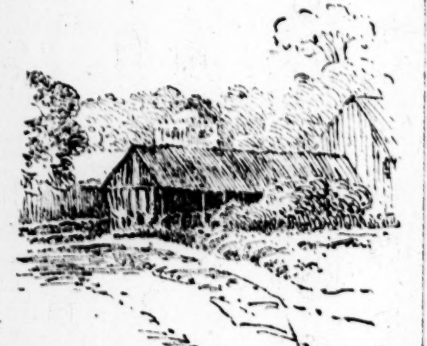
For authors are human, and how many of them in days past as well as days present have had and are having their output lessened and impaired by the limitations of life that come from loneliness. One does not need to go farther back in history than the late Nineteenth Century to find gifted poets resident in London for whom it was "a city of dreadful night" because of the society at large seemed either hostile or indifferent to their craft fellowship at hand to enable the individual author to get those social contacts which would have saved perchance from pessimism and slow or quick self-extinction. Studied from this point of view, the new biography of James Thomson by Meeker is illuminating. So with the career of O. Henry, the greatest of latter-day writers of short stories, based on life in the United States. How much longer his career might have been, how much more varied in types described and environments depicted, and how much more deserving of imitation in some of its phases, if on his arrival from the South, he could have had the entrée to a circle pledged to make him feel at home within it, however indifferent or hostile society at large might seem to be. Nor is this any less true, because, as we know now, he came to New York with a record of seeming disregard of law for which he had been punished. All the more reason why in a new field, where he hoped to recover a reputation, he should have found a circle of fellow artists willing to fraternize, not after the fashion of Bohemia, but as men and women facing courageously problems of moral as well as physical and economic conquest in a city terrible in its pace of living, in its temptations, and in its disregard of the human units that dwell and contend within its borders.

It was one of the felicities of the life of authorship as known to the Boston, Cambridge and Concord coterie during the palmy days of New England's supremacy as a literary center that they alien knew each other so well that they thus provided for the newcomer and aspirant for fame a circle of well-wishers with power to boost him or her into popular notoriety if not enduring fame. Viewed from one angle it is not difficult to see how this situation often seemed to make the circle "a mutual admiration society." Lowell praised Holmes, Holmes praised Emerson, Emerson praised Lowell and Holmes; and so the comment went. But the net effect was good. Literature as an art had a relative place in the journalism, conversation and theory of education which it does not have today in the same region of the nation.

THE COUNTRY ROADS
IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

"Highways and Byways in Nottinghamshire." By J. B. Firth, with illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1916. 6s.

The series of which this book on Nottinghamshire is the most recent issue is a distinctly useful one. It may be described, so far as it goes, as a group of small and excellently illustrated county histories. It is true that, in some instances, the boundaries disappear, and that you have such volumes as Oxford and the Cotswolds, Shakespeare's Country, or Cambridge



and Ely, but even in these instances the counties have been fairly closely adhered to.

What, really, is positively overwhelming in the volume is, however, the exhaustless superabundance of picturesque England. The very parish churches alone, without the great minsters, the abbeys, or the cathedrals, are an army in themselves. Then the castles, the ruins, and the great country houses, stream past in a never-ending procession; and finally you come to the cities and towns with their wonderful old-world buildings.



Salutation Inn, Nottingham

and very last of all the innumerable villages with their gray stone tiles, their warm thatch, their haunting flower gardens, and exquisite cottages. Nottinghamshire is not an overwhelmingly rich county in such remains. It is, indeed, quite an ordinary one, but Mr. Griggs produces some 125 beautiful little drawings, the number of which might be doubled indefinitely, without any particular trouble at all.

Passing over all the great buildings, take, for example, the beautiful drawing of the old-world "Salutation Inn," amidst the quaint surroundings of the ancient Nottingham street; or, leave behind you the Trent, flowing past its castle-crowned cliff, where centuries ago Charles set up his ill-fated standard, at the opening of the Great Rebellion, and make your way to the lovely little village of Ragnall, though you may stop anywhere in between to see just a dozen such others. The Trent, be it said, is George Eliot's "Floss," and the town of St. Olaves, where the scene of the story is laid, is nothing more or less than Gainsborough.

Best of all, perhaps, follow the Foase Way, itself one of the four great roads of Roman England, and, under the guidance of Mr. Firth, come into Newark over the bridge, in the path trodden by the feet of twenty centuries. It is a town of quaint old houses and of inns which still retain their archways and their galleried courtyards. Here is the great Norman castle which the Bishop of Lincoln built to guard the bend of the Trent, and which was stolen from him by that great castle-thief King Stephen, who stole Sherborne from the Bishop of Salisbury; and here, also, is the wondrous Gothic church, with its soaring spire, which the builders from Grantham built, when Edward III was King, and Cressy had not yet been fought.

But after all not the least delightful thing in the county is the famous forest of Sherwood. Here, in the old greenwood days, amidst the bracken and the great oaks, Robin Hood, as every child knows, kept his court, and took toll of Merry England. Tempora mutantur, but the memories linger:

"So it is, yet let us sing
Honour to the old bow-string!
Honour to the bugle-horn!
Honour to the woods unshorn!
Honour to the Lincoln green!
Honour to the archer keen!
Honour to tight little John
And the horse he rode upon!
Honour to bold Robin Hood
Sleeping in the underwood!
Honour to the maid Marian,
And to all the Sherwood clan!"

Robin and his merry men are gone, but the Sherwood oaks still keep the greenwood green.

The drawings accompanying this review were made for The Christian Science Monitor from illustrations in "Highways and Byways in Nottinghamshire," by J. B. Firth, published by Macmillan & Co., London.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Mr. Murray has in preparation several books bearing upon the war. In "The Awakening of an Empire" Robert G. Webster discusses the various and complex problems which will call for the handling of a statesman when peace is declared, and in "Problems of Labor and Capital After the War," writers representing both sides contribute a series of essays. "The Straits Impregnable," in other words the Dardanelles, is the title of a volume which gives the personal experiences in the Gallipoli campaign of Sydney de Loghe. The volume also comes from the house of Murray.

"The Ruhlben Prison Camp," published by Messrs. Methuen, is a record of 19 months' internment by Israel Cohen, who during this period acted as chairman of the Ruhlben Literary and Debating Society.

Agricultural economies have been brought into such prominence throughout the world during the past two years, and more especially in England, that comprehensive survey of the question should make an appeal to a large reading public. Mr. Strutt's practical survey of Essex has brought the whole question into the region of actuality, so that John Orr's work, published by the Clarendon Press, is timely. "Agriculture in Oxfordshire" is a survey made on behalf of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics in the University of Oxford, in which Mr. Orr describes the farming in the higher parts of the Chiltern range, in the valley lying between Oxford and the Chilterns, North Oxfordshire, Northwest Oxfordshire, or the district between Banbury and Chipping Norton, and the southwest portion of the country between the Thames and the Cotswolds. Though there are examples of indifferent and careless cultivation, there seem to be plenty of instances where good farming and advanced methods of management are combined.

Macmillans have added to their numerous educational works a small but useful book for senior school classes by David W. Oates. In "Here and There Stories" is given the story of discovery and commerce from the earliest times to modern days.

In "Benighted Mexico" Randolph W. Smith displays his sympathy with the Mexican exiles, who have suffered so much at the hands of Carranza, Villa, and Zapata. He maintains that his description of the country gives, for the first time, a true picture of its deplorable state. The book is published by John Lane.

Ernest Barker's "Ireland in the Last Fifty Years," published by the Clarendon Press, is a plea for "a scheme of local autonomy falling short of full colonial self-government, but transcending any plan of devolution," in which he surveys historically the period between 1866 and 1916.

"Modern War Paintings" is a collection of 25 reproductions of the pictures shown by Mr. C. W. R. Nevison at the Leicester Galleries, to which P. G. Konody has contributed an introductory essay. The volume is published by Grant Richards.

The eighth volume of "Papers of the British School at Rome" has been issued by Macmillans. The chief contributors are the director of the school, Dr. Ashby, who supplies a paper on drawings of ancient paintings in English collections and one in conjunction with Mr. R. Gardner on a pilgrimage which they made three years ago to the Via Trajana; and Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, who describes the ancient wall-paintings in a house in the Via de' Cerchi.

At the request of Mrs. Abbey, E. V. Lucas has undertaken to write a memoir of E. A. Abbey. . . A.

"Ideals of Painting" is the title of an illustrated volume left by the art critic Conyns Carr, which Messrs. Macmillan have in the press.

Mrs. Mackay's "Journal of Small Things," published by Melrose, is instinct with love for France that runs through the pages which record her experiences during the past two years. Dwelling in an old French chateau, she has absorbed the atmosphere around her and this influence is shown in all her descriptions of peasants or soldiers.

A new quarterly, the Polish Review, under the editorship of J. H. Harley, is announced by Messrs. Allen & Unwin.

Surely Mr. Theodore Maynard's statement in the latest volume of the Poetry Review, that "for the last twenty years or more poetry has been left by the English to languish in the dungeons of derision," has no solid foundation. Some years before the present poetic outburst a minor poet who also wrote novels informed the writer of these notes that his poetry paid him better than his novels. His novels, it may be mentioned, deservedly appealed to a considerable circle of readers. Even before the war public appreciation of poetry was on the ascending scale.

Of few magazines can it be said with any approach to accuracy that they have maintained the highest traditions so consistently over a long period as the Cornhill has done. "Whilst other periodicals were casting about for new readers by such futile and meretricious subterfuges as striving to attract the eye by a new and gaudy cover instead of appealing to the intelligence by interesting writing, the Cornhill has never swerved from its

dignified course. Under the editorship of Reginald Smith, who married into the house of Smith, Elder, and who for many years was head of the firm, it fully maintained its place in the affection of its readers.

Good prices were obtained at the close of the past year for books and MSS. sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Messrs. Hodgson. The latter firm also secured a bid of £500 for a miniature of George Washington by W. Robertson, of £480 for 19 autograph letters of Shelley to his bankers and some of his checks, and at the rooms of the former a complete set of works published at the Kelmscott Press, except the 60-volume Chaucer, 1891-3, passed for £195, and a copy of Shakespeare's "King Lear," 1608 (1619), realized £200.

Messrs. Longmans have just published "Necesse est in Schola," by Miss Margaret Swanson, whose knowledge of children is clearly manifested in her pages. Prof. John Adams has written an appreciative introduction to the work in which he shows how he also understands the child mentality and the best methods of appealing to it.

ESSAY ON BEETHOVEN
BY ROMAIN ROLLAND

"Beethoven," by Romain Rolland, with a bibliography, a schedule of portraits, letters and other documents, translated into English by B. Constance Hull, Ebenezer Baylis & Son, Worcester, England; Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1917. Price, \$1.50 net.

Anybody coming on a copy of this work in a bookshop or a library might think he had found rich browsing. A whole volume on a great musical subject by Rolland certainly ought to yield refreshment. But stay! Who has ever heard of Rolland having written anything so extensive as this on Beethoven? Not he, for that, but D'Indy, the Frenchman who has done such a task.

On glancing inside the covers, the inquirer finds that the author of "Jean-Christophe" and "Méditations d'aujourd'hui" is but a small figure here, represented only by a comparatively short essay, some desultorily selected documents and some lists. If the inquirer lets book dealer or librarian show him the translation of Rolland's "Handel," which Henry Holt & Co. published last year, he sees that the new book does not compare in importance with that one, although it contains about the same number of pages.

Original text, indeed, furnished by the illustrious French critic occupies less than a quarter of the "Beethoven" compilation. The same amount on other composers might be taken from his writings and a considerable series of biographies built up. A work could be produced, for example, with the opening paper in "Musicians of Today" as a basis, and the result would be a "Berlioz" by Rolland. But it would not keep up the promise of the "Handel," any more than the "Beethoven" does. Nor would it, on the whole, speak highly for the musical curiosity of English-reading people.

As for Rolland, all his writings on music well deserve to be turned into English; and translators of larger idiomatic resource than the Holt collaborators, A. Eaglefield Hull and B. Constance Hull, probably could not be found. Question arises only as to the method in which he is to be presented. His contributions to musical learning ought surely to be put before the public in correct balance. If his study of Handel is important, let it appear so. If his study of Beethoven is unimportant, let it, in turn, appear at its worth.

The fact is that the Beethoven essay, which has been in Paris book-stalls since 1903, is a mere exploit in literary portraiture. The writer availed himself of the theory, more plausible, no doubt, 14 years ago than now, that a man's career is the product of his environment; then, vividly describing Beethoven's political surroundings in Vienna in the first two decades of the Nineteenth Century, with particular reference to the Napoleonic upheaval and reaction, and by detailing the composer's domestic affairs, with especial emphasis on the doings of that ne'er-do-well nephew, Carl, he secured a striking picture.

Of criticism there is next to nothing in the essay. Readers get no idea of the Rolland of judicial method who handed down calm and convincing opinions about Franck and Mahler, when he heard their causes at the Alsace-Lorraine music festival at Strassburg in 1905. They do not find an analyst at all. On the contrary, they find a sentimentalist of the most ecstatic kind. And the explanation is simple. They have overhauled the critic in the mood of novel writer. In truth, they have happened on some practice pages of the romance, "Jean-Christophe."

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—"Sous le Ciel de France," by René Benjamin (Fayard 3.50), the author of "Gaspard," is among the new books reviewed by the Mercure de France. The author's reputation is well maintained in this book full of the unconquerable gaiety of the French race.

An almanac from old Alsace calling itself "Le nouveau messager d'Alsace," is among the new Alsatian books. It bears the mention, edited by Danne-marie (Alsace), which, as M. André Lichtenberger says, makes up for any deficiency in its appearance. It is just a popular yearbook with patriotic photographs and caricatures—with historic, biographical and literary information and some of those traditional anecdotes dear to the heart of every Alsatian. Essentially a popular book.

AMERICAN NOTES

Miss Alice Brown, hitherto known chiefly for her fiction and her prize play, appears this spring with a collection of verse.

Edwin Arlington Robinson's comedy, "Van Zorn," is to be acted soon in Brooklyn, N. Y., to test its merits as an acting play.

The lectures at Yale this year on the responsibilities of citizenship, given on the Dodge Foundation, will be delivered by the Hon. William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; and they will be published under the title "The Constitution of Canada in Its History and Practical Working."

A Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer, formerly the property of Ellen Terry and having her book-plate in it, sold for \$1010 in a New York auction room last week.

Count Ilya Tolstoy, who recently arrived in the country to lecture about his father and his works, has accepted a vaudeville theater circuit engagement. He will talk about Russia and about his father.

In "The War After the War," Isaac F. Marcossion reports on what he has found to be the intentions of responsible government officials among the Allies respecting coming trade preferences within the Allied ranks.

Duncan A. MacGibbon, A. B., of McMaster University and Chicago University, has won the first prize of \$1000 offered by Hart, Schaffner & Marx for papers dealing with contemporary economic and political topics. His monograph is on "Railway Rates and the Canadian Railway Commission."

Edith Allen Ware has written a monograph on "Political Opinion in Massachusetts During the Civil War and Reconstruction."

Elsie Singmaster, whose stories of the Pennsylvania "Dutch" have attracted attention recently, has written a popular life of Martin Luther.

S. S. McClure, famous as a magazine editor and now a journalistic free lance, who has been in Europe of late interviewing statesmen and watching the popular trends, has a book forthcoming on "Obstacles to Peace."

The iconoclastic, revolutionary mood of some of the realists of the younger set of critics is well reflected in the article, "Toward a National Culture," by van Wyck Brooks, in the March Seven Seas.

"An Uncensored Diary," by Ennesta Drinker Bullitt, will give the experiences of an American woman in the Central Empires during the first part of the war.

Our Annual
Private Library
Sale

is now in progress and will continue during the present month, and it will pay you to step in and look over the accumulations from several private libraries that we have placed on sale in the front part of our store.

The price is marked in each book or set, so that you may enjoy looking them over and picking out such as may appeal to you.

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SOCIETY MEETS IN OLD HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

Organization for Preservation of New England Antiquities Elects Officers

More than 200 members and guests of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities met in the old Harrison Gray Otis House, Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston, yesterday, holding the seventh annual meeting of the society. The meeting was unique, as it was the only one, on record, where the building used was owned by the society and used as headquarters. Charles Knowles Bolton, president of the organization, spoke on the work of the society and was followed by Nathan Matthews, former Mayor of Boston, who delivered an address on "The Architectural Features of the Otis House."

Samuel E. Morison spoke on "The Life of Harrison Gray Otis." Built in 1795, after the prevailing architecture of the day, the Otis House has been used for "roomers" and "boarders" many years until the stairs are shaky and the floors creaky. In descending the stairs yesterday, only one at a time was allowed on a step, and it was decided to have braces erected under the stairway. The building material is brick and the rooms are unusually roomy.

The official bulletin of the society gives this description of the colonial house:

"The exterior originally had a dignity now partly lacking. Not only is the original approach from the street obliterated by the intrusive line of shops on Cambridge Street, but the house itself has suffered. The middle of the facade was in Otis' day much more elaborate, with a fan window on the third story in place of the present square one, a Palladian window on the second story in place of the bay window, and a semi-circular porch at the entrance. Instead of the present storm door, the cornice is different, being now almost entirely of brick, the original wood cornice showing only on a short stretch at the back."

"The interior arrangement of the main house is not unlike that of the preceding types, namely, with a central hall extending from front to back and containing the stairways, with two rooms on each side, the larger front rooms facing approximately south. This is a common enough New England arrangement, in which the variations consist largely in the arrangement of the chimneys. The Otis house has four chimneys, those in front rooms being on the outside walls."

Mr. Bolton was reelected president with the following officers for 1917: Vice-presidents: Massachusetts, Miss Alice Longfellow, Cambridge; Connecticut, Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, Farmington; and Henry W. Erving, Hartford; Rhode Island, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Newport; and Henry D. Sharpe, Providence; New Hampshire, Miss Evelyn Sherburne, Portsmouth; and Dr. Wallis D. Walker, Portsmouth; Vermont, Mrs. Sherman Evans, Windsor; and William B. Stickney, Bethel; Maine, William D. Patterson, Wiscasset; and Mrs. Abby Gould Jackson, Windham; treasurer, William C. Endicott, Danvers; recording secretary, Lynde Sullivan, Durham, N. H.; corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton, Boston; librarian, Dr. Walter G. Chase, Boston; director of museum, Dwight M. Prouty, Boston; trustees for three years, William T. Aldrich, Marblehead; Miss Rose L. Dexter, Boston; Paul M. Hamlen, Boston; Mrs. John F. Hill, Augusta, Me.

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SOUTH AMERICAN FURNITURE MARKET

A thorough investigation of South American markets for furniture from the United States has been undertaken by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Harold E. Everley, of New York, has been appointed special agent to visit South America and spend two years there studying the situation at close range. Mr. Everley is a furniture manufacturer and is familiar with the merchandising methods of the industry. For three years he was superintendent of a furniture factory in Brazil.

The newly appointed agent is visiting representative furniture manufacturers and exporters in the United States in an effort to learn as definitely as possible just what information is wanted. So far as possible the particular problems of individual manufacturers and exporters will be given careful attention during the investigation. The information gathered in South America will be brought to the attention of the industry by means of printed reports and also by means of interviews when the agent returns to this country.

INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW OPENS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fifth international flower show opened this morning in Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York.

The exposition remains open daily until March 22, and prizes, cups and trophies will be awarded in its various floral competitions. The gross receipts will go to charity. The daily proceeds of the Red Cross Garden will be divided between the New York City Chapter of the American Red Cross and the various relief organizations participating.

REAL ESTATE

Herbert F. Winslow has purchased an improved mercantile property from William J. Stober, located at 61-63 Oliver Street in one of the wholesale districts of the city proper. There is a four-story brick building and 2657 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$60,800 and the land is valued at \$47,800 of this amount.

Henry G. Beyer, Jr. has purchased from William J. Stober the large six-story brick stable property at 128-139 Cross Street, between North and Fulton streets, in the North End District. There is a land area of 6046 square feet valued at \$54,400 which is a part of the \$93,000 assessment.

Papers have gone to record today confirming the sale of the interest of Generosa De Stefano in the large five-story brick building at 160 Salem Street, North End. The total assessed valuation is \$37,100, and \$22,100 of that amount applies on 2460 square feet of land. Angelo Penta is the buyer.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Charles M. Davenport is the new owner of the three-story brick dwelling at 3 Acorn Street, West End. The property is taxed to the Percival Lowell estate for \$6000, and the 822 square feet of land carries \$2900 of it. Papers have gone to record whereby Matilda Mitchell, owner of the 315-story brick house and lot at 135 Hudson Street, South End, has sold the parcel to Agaby M. Hodge. The assessors' value is \$4900, including \$2600 carried on 1400 square feet of land.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the property at 305-315 Shawmut Avenue and 1 Union Park, South End district, containing five stores and five suites, carrying a total valuation of \$25,000, of which \$9200 is on the 7300 square feet of land. The Albion S. Whitmore Estate will be the grantors and Joseph G. Roberts the purchaser. S. W. Keene & Son, brokers.

BOUGHT TO BUILD IN ALLSTON

The Homer Rogers Trust has sold to Joseph B. Krauser a tract of land with frontage on North Beacon, Cambridge and Hano streets, Allston, containing 60,366 square feet, assessed for \$23,000. The property will be developed by the erection of stores and a public garage. Taft & Waite were the brokers.

BRIGHTON AND DORCHESTER

Raymond B. Kennedy has bought a large block of vacant land from Peter G. Rice, fronting on Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton. There is a total of 16,952 square feet, and the assessment amounts to \$8500.

David T. Manning et al. have purchased from Maurice E. Kilpatrick, a lot of land fronting on Elm Street, Dorchester, containing 11,837 square feet, taxed on a valuation of \$1800.

Nettie F. Hutchinson was another buyer of Dorchester property, taking title from Caroline Hayward to the frame house and 2600 square feet of land located 105 Woodrow Avenue. The assessed value is \$3000, which includes \$700 land value.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SALE

Mrs. Marie B. Earl of Burlington, N. J., and Princess Florence Di Camporeale of Rome, Italy, have sold to George Sinclair of South Framingham, Mass., a parcel of land containing 7353 square feet located at 42-44 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, near Lechmere Square, having a frontage of 75 feet and assessed for \$7400. The purchaser bought for investment and improvement. T. H. Raymond of Cambridge represented the buyer and Joseph Balch of Boston, the grantors.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Westminster Rd., 16-18-20, Ward 15; Philip Glaser, S. S. Levy; brick dwellings.

Bayside St., 9, Ward 17; O. F. & J. J. Lamont, A. F. Dion; frame dwelling.

Math St., 504-506, Ward 7; Allen estate; alter store and dwellings.

Leverett St., 29-31, "Lewsey St., 10, Ward 5; Adolph Hollander; alter store.

FLAG VIOLATOR PLEADS GUILTY

Max Klemmerman pleaded guilty to a charge of desecrating the United States flag in the Central Municipal Court today, and on account of the circumstances in the case Judge Parmenter placed the case on file, after remanding him. He was arrested in Haymarket Square last week for having a small flag wrapped about a bundle of junk. The court ordered the interpreter to explain to Klemmerman the nature of his offense.

DEBATE IS POSTPONED

The proposed debate between Senator James F. Cavanagh of the Massachusetts Legislature, and a representative of the Insurance Interests on "Workmen's Compensation Insurance" has been postponed "for the time being," although scheduled to take place at Young's Hotel, Boston, tonight. A letter from the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts to the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which is in charge of the debate, says that "it would be unwise and improper for a representative of this federation to enter into any debate upon the subject with the Senator just at present."

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

At the Boston City Club last evening the executive committee of the Second District of the Greater Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America held a meeting and dinner to inaugurate a campaign to raise \$6000 for local work in Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston. Clayton H. Ernest, W. W. Cotton, Winthrop Alexander and Harold D. Converse were speakers.

SECOND GROUP OF TECH STUDENTS TO START UPON TOUR

Practical Experience in Chemistry to Be Gained at Gas and Coke Plant in Everett

Next Monday the second set of students from the senior class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will start the course in "chemical experience" at the New England Gas & Coke Company's plant in Everett. The courses in chemical engineering experience have been going for six weeks and the results have been unusually good, so far, it is said. The group of six men who have been studying at Everett will move to Niagara Falls where they will spend the next six weeks with the Carborundum Company and their places at Everett will be taken by a similar Tech group from the Eastern Manufacturing company at Bangor, Me.

Those on the way to Niagara Falls will stop one day in Schenectady, N. Y., where they will visit the laboratory of the General Electric Company and the next day will be spent in Syracuse visiting the Onondaga pottery works and the Halcott Steel Company. In Rochester the students will visit the Eastman Kodak plant and the Taylor Instrument Company. The students who reach Everett next Monday are on the way from Bangor, stopping a few days in the cloth center on the Merrimack River. They will visit the Wood Worsted Mill and the new print works of the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, the largest establishments of their kind in the United States.

These courses in chemical engineering experience were started at the Institute last month. "As it is obviously impossible," says a Tech official, "to treat chemical engineering in the way that mechanical or electrical engineering may be treated, by bringing full-sized engines and appliances into the laboratories, the Institute has started the practice of taking its students to important factories where they can see chemical industrial processes on the commercial scale." This course means a five-year period for the students at M. I. T., but the value of it, he said, is worth five years of ordinary study.

Coming back next fall, after a two weeks' rest in the summer, these men will be able to do their work in a much more thorough way than otherwise, he said, because when they are told that so much acid is needed to be added in making paper or in other processes, it will not mean a little test tube filled with a few drops, but enormous vats with thousands of tons of acid being poured in. At the stations various chemical processes are used so that the students will be well equipped with commercial experience before graduation.

The five stations are the Eastern Manufacturing Company at Bangor, Me.; the New England Gas & Coke Company at Everett, Mass.; the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; the Atlas Portland Cement Company at Northampton, Pa.; and the American Synthetic Color Company at Stamford, Conn. The groups rotate in the order named. The men on the way to the Carborundum Company are: J. Justin Basch of Paterson, N. J.; James A. Beattie of Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Clayman of Dorchester; Edgar S. Freed of Knoxville, Tenn.; Henry F. Goldsmith of Philadelphia, and John Gore of Auburndale. The group that is coming to Everett from Bangor comprises Ernest M. Clark of Newtonville; Kingsley A. Gillespie of Stamford, Conn.; Austin A. Kuhns of Middletown, Conn.; Stanley S. Robertson of Framingham, and Y. T. Chang and T. Pang Hou from China.

GOVERNOR VETOES BUILDING MEASURE

Governor McCall today prepared his veto message of the present session of the Legislature, declining to approve Senate Bill 227, entitled, "An act relative to masonry walls in tenement houses in the city of Boston." The message states that the bill, if enacted, will do away with certain provisions in the present law for protection from fire, particularly a provision for a passage way for egress of smoke from basements to the exterior of the building.

OKLAHOMA GARDEN MOVEMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—State aid for home gardening is proposed by Senator Walter Ferguson, says the Oklahoman. Let battles against the high cost of living use all State ground they can spare up, just so that they are limited to the onions and potatoes they can use in their own families. This is the idea behind a resolution introduced by Senator Ferguson in the Senate and adopted without dissent.

MINOR LEAGUE CHANGES

AUBURN, N. Y.—J. P. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball League, announced several changes in the organization Wednesday. The territory of Dubuque, Ia., has been added to the Central association. The territory of Richmond, Ind., and Ft. Wayne, Ind., have been added to the Central league, taking the places of Wheeling and Terre Haute, Ind.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS DENOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Municipal markets, "farm-to-consumer" plans and projects looking to the elimination of the wholesaler were denounced by James Hewitt of H. Kellogg & Sons, in an address before the Wholesale Grocers Association convention here, says the Public Ledger. Mr. Hewitt called such schemes "patent nostrums" for reducing the high cost of living and criticized them as visionary and unsound.

SHIPPING NEWS

Another overdue steamer reached port today when the British freighter Castlemoor, Captain Angus, came in from St. Nazaire, France, in ballast trim. The vessel was 23 days in crossing the Atlantic.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Steamers Comber 86, 050 pounds, Billow 100,250, Crest 67,100; schooners Waltham 23,500, Mary De Costa 7450, Annie Perry 24,000, Albert W. Black 4050, Elizabeth W. Nunan 7600, and Ethel Huff 7500. Flounder arrivals: Bonita 2000, Mao 11 3000, and Peerless 1500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4@7.25, steak cod \$9.50, market cod \$5, pollock \$7.25@8.75, large hake \$11@12, small hake \$7@8, and cusk \$6@7.50.

Gloucester arrivals were confined to gill netters with 25,000 pounds of fresh fish today.

Frozen herring brought to port by the schooner Henry Montague, which moored at the fish pier today, is to be discharged at T Wharf and put in storage, the cargo totaling 200,000 pounds. The fish was brought down from St. Johns, N. F., after a 12-day passage.

Three lobster smacks operated for some time out of Boston for I. C. Harvey of Commercial Wharf, have been sold to the Consolidated Lobster Company of Boston for \$6000, it was learned today. The other craft owned by Mr. Harvey have been disposed of to other parties. The firm of I. C. Harvey Company, which has been engaged in the local lobster fisheries for about a quarter century is to sell out its interests this month, it was announced today at the Commercial Wharf office of the firm. The three smacks just sold cost \$10,800 to build.

Another large cargo left Boston for Cuba today in holds of the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose, Captain McKinnon. The shipments included 5000 bags and 1500 barrels of Maine and New Brunswick potatoes, 10 carloads of hay, two carloads of lumber, two carloads of milk, one carload of condensed milk, and consignments of iron pipe, paper, lumber, provisions and ironware.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Bermudian, Bermuda; Helen, San Juan; Advance, Colon; Munson, Buenos Aires; Kristianstad, Bergen; El Oriente, Galveston; Kratoch, Calcutta; Skulda, Havana; Gulfstream, Port Arthur; Jungshoved, Matanzas, Caracas, Lagunayra, Curacao and San Juan; Lampasas, Galveston; Antilles, New Orleans.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Castlemoor (Br), Angus, St. Nazaire; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me; Newton, Abbott, Sewalls Point; Onondaga, Chadwick, Jacksonville, S. C.

Schooner Catawamask, Kellock, Rockport, Me.

Tugs Catawissa, Seiner, Portsmouth, N. H.; Lehigh, McGeidrick, Perth Amboy, towing barges 702, 701 and 785.

EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS BILL HAS HEARING AT STATE HOUSE

The legislative Committee on Labor gave a hearing today on Senate Bill 49 and that part of the report of the Special Recess Commission on Social Insurance, which pertains to an 8-hour working day for employees in establishments operating continuously. The commission in its report, is divided on the advisability of 8-hour shifts.

Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge and Wendell P. Thore of Boston, both members of the special commission, and Henry Sterling legislative counsel for the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in favor of the 8-hour proposition, and William A. Wood, vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, William E. McKay, general manager of the New England Gas & Coke Company, and M. L. Fay of the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Company, were in opposition.

Miss Spencer told the committee that she believed the proposed law would be constitutional and urged the committee to report the bill favorably.

Mr. Thore said the Governor had advocated an eight-hour law in his inaugural address. He said that the desires of the people, which called for a shorter day, should be considered.

Mr. Wood in opposing the bill declared it was an emergency bill and said that his company and concerns like it should be exempt.

Mr. McKay urged the committee to report a nine-hour law.

TELEPHONE CORPS FORMED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Bell Telephone Company has completed the organization of a complete military telephone corps for service in the United States army, says the Public Ledger. Following the appointment by President Wilson of John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as major in the United States reserve, details have been worked out for the formation of this new arm of the military service.

CANADA'S PENSION BILL

TORONTO, Ont.—Col. S. R. Labatt, chairman of the Dominion Pensions Commission, addressing the Canadian Club, said that up to Feb. 8 300 men had received pensions and 1200 gratuities, says a London (Ont.) dispatch to the Globe. He estimated that Canada's annual pension bill would be \$20,000,000.

ARLINGTON STREET STATION HEARING SET FOR MARCH 27

Public Service Board to Get Reasonable Terms of Contract— One-Man Street Car Proposed

The Public Service Commission will give a hearing on Tuesday, March 27, for the purpose of determining reasonable terms of a contract for the use by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of a station at Arlington Street in the Boylston Street subway. Under the terms of the act passed by the Legislature last year, it is provided that if the company, within six months after the passage of the act, failed to agree with the Boston Transit Commission upon the terms of a contract for the use of such a station, the transit commission was required to certify that fact to the Public Service Commission, and such certification was recently received by the Public Service Commission. The act then continues:

"The Public Service Commission shall, within three months thereafter, set a date for a hearing, and shall notify the city of Boston, the (transit) commission, and the company of the hearing. The Public Service Commission, after such hearings as it may deem necessary and after giving full consideration to the rights and equities of the city, the public, and the company, shall determine upon a reasonable rental and other reasonable terms for such a contract for the sole use of said station, and shall notify the company and the (transit) commission of its findings and shall request the company and the commission, in the name of the city, to enter into such a contract upon the terms so found and determined by the Public Service Commission."

"If the company shall not accept the terms so fixed on or before the first day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, the Public Service Commission shall certify that fact to the Governor and Council."

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission for permission to operate a "one-man" car on its line between Maverick Square and the North Ferry in East Boston. This type of car has proven successful in certain western communities, and is one of the economies of operation recommended to the commission by several of the experts in the recent Bay State fare cases. Entrance to the car is by the front door, the motorman serving also as fare collector.

Another street railway company seeking to use the same type of car is the Brockton & Plymouth, which has notified the commission that it has an opportunity to purchase one such car at a bargain, and desires to use it as an experiment.

Hearings will be given by the commission on both petitions Friday, March 23.

MEDAL AWARDED TO DEVONIAN OFFICER

John J. Selby, chief officer of the Leyland liner Devonian, was presented with a silver medal "for conspicuous bravery in saving life" at a dinner on board the steamship, in Boston Harbor, yesterday, by the Massachusetts Humane Society. In addition to the medal a cash gift of \$40 was made. Officers of the ship and representatives of the line and the British Consulate were present. The same award has been voted to Robert Woods, carpenter's mate, and George Cain, lamp trimmer, neither of whom were present.

Ellery H. Clark presented the medal for the society and Mr. Selby replied that he had been on American vessels for five years and felt specially honored in receiving the medal from the (oldest society of its kind in the United States. John H. Thomas, Boston agent for the company, spoke of the bravery of the men in the service and added that the company was proud of the men in its service. Capt. A. W. V. Trant, commander of the Devonian, said that he also was proud of the men, referring to the submarine risks they ran on every voyage. John P. Trant, British vice-consul, congratulated the chief officer for his bravery.

Last November Mr. Selby and the other two men went to the rescue of several carpenters overcome by fumes in the hold of the ship while in Boston harbor. The three men aided several others in reaching air. Upon returning to Liverpool they received silver medals from King George and their action has been brought to the notice of the Carnegie Hero Fund.

PROGRESSIVE MEETING

Members of the former Progressive State committee of Massachusetts and delegates from Massachusetts to the Progressive national convention held in Chicago last June have been invited by Matthew Hale to a luncheon at the Boston City Club Saturday at 1 p. m., for the purpose of perfecting a State organization and choosing delegates to the national Progressive convention to be held in St. Louis, April 12. The meeting, it has been announced, will be addressed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Daniel Cosgrove, H. Heustis Newton and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

GENERAL SULLIVAN TRAIL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Representatives of automobile clubs, business firms, chambers of commerce and prominent citizen from Bradford, Montour, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Dauphin and other counties met in Wilkesbarre recently and organized to build a trail along the Susquehanna River, from Harrisburg to the New York State line at Sayre, says the Public Ledger. It was decided to call the highway the General Sullivan trail, inasmuch as it has been decided to follow the trail of Sullivan as nearly as possible.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Baltimore—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen, Adler & Co., Essex. Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown, U. S. Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., 89 Bedford St. Chicago—J. J. Brady of Hillman's, Essex. Tour.

Chicago—W. Weinstein; U. S. Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Metes Shoe Co., Essex. Cincinnati—V. Blansky of Mammoth Shoe Co., Essex. Duluth, Minn.—Joseph Dietzsch; Thorn, El Paso, Texas—Benjamin Swatt; U. S. Kansas City—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co., Adams. Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley of Heneker Dooley & Co., Bruns.

Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Brothers Shoe Co., U. S. Louisville—C. E. Phillips; Thorn. Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock Terry & Co., Tour.

Macon, Ga.—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro., Lenox. Minneapolis—E. A. Rosequist; U. S. Nashville, Tenn.—M. Korman of Korman & Sawyer, U. S. New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Copley Plaza.

New York—E. A. Heard of Broadway Stores, Essex.

New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.

New York—Joseph Levy; U. S. New York—Max Cohen; U. S. New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.

Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S. Philadelphia—George DeCout of DeCout Bros. & Co., U. S.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros. & Co., U. S.

Philadelphia—W. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co., Adams.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co., Adams.

Portland, Ore.—George F. Greenfield; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co., U. S.

Rosnoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co., Inc.; B. A. Club.

Rochester, N. Y.—S. J. and W. E. Tuttle; Essex.

San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S. San Francisco—J. Gardner; U. S.

St. Louis—J. J. Senebrenner of C. E. Litz; Essex.

Washington, D. C.—H. Cohen; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock Terry & Co., Tour.

St. Louis—Mr. McElroy of McElroy, Sloan & Co., Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 65 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

B. & M. MINORITY REORGANIZATION PLAN TO BE HELD

Upon learning that the new reorganization plan was being discussed by the directors of the Concord & Montreal today, Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, stated that the reorganization plan of the association would be held until after the publication of the scheme now being considered by the Boston & Maine directors.

Mr. Crocker said that the provisions of the new reorganization plan, according to the published reports, were more drastic and more unfavorable to the common stockholders than the proposition contained in the plan of 1916.

It is understood in Boston today that the reorganization plan laid before the Boston & Maine directors yesterday by the leased lines met with the approval of the directors, except in a few minor details. So confident was Benjamin P. Kimball, president of the Concord & Montreal, of the success of the leased line plan that he has sent the provisions to the printers and copies of the plan are expected to be mailed to the Concord & Montreal stockholders before Saturday. This plan also has the indorsement of the Connecticut River, Boston & Lowell, and Fitchburg railroads.

The Boston & Maine directors at a meeting yesterday made some counter-proposals to the leased lines, but these were of comparatively little importance, it was understood, and any controversies growing out of them probably will be easily adjusted.

BOOK MEN FORM AN ORGANIZATION

Representatives of retail book dealers and publishing houses in Boston organized the Boston Booksellers Association at a meeting at the Twentieth Century Club last night. A constitution was adopted and applications for membership have been received from 55 individuals. More than 20 of the dealers and publishing firms were represented at the meeting.

The association will hold a dinner in April at which it is planned to have several prominent speakers. At that time the permanent officers will be elected. In the meantime Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., is acting as chairman and Arthur E. Watkins is temporary secretary. The constitution was drafted by V. M. Schenck, L. J. Tobin and H. B. Runyon.

The dealers and publishers have had an informal organization, but no permanent organization was effected until last night. The purpose of the association is partly fraternal and partly for the purpose of furthering the interests of the members in such ways as the association may decide. Persons connected with the retail stores and publishing firms, both men and women, are eligible for membership.

B

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
INTEREST AT
A LOW LEVEL

Prices Irregular, but the Under-
tone of List Is Strong —
Woolen Preferred at Par on
the Boston Board

Less than 100,000 shares were
traded in the first hour on the
New York stock exchange today.
It was a very narrow market and price
fluctuations for the most part were in-
significant. One or two industrials
attracted attention by moving upward
several points on light transactions.
The rails were inactive in face of the
threatened trainmen's strike.

Toward midday the tone became
firm and some moderate net gains
were established. The Marine issues
came into prominence. Marine pre-
ferred opened up 1/2 at 76 and ad-
vanced 2 points further before mid-
day. This common moved up more
than a point above Wednesday's closing
price. Pittsburgh Coal preferred
was up 2 points at 115.

There was an increased demand for
the steel stocks. U. S. Steel opened up
1/2 at 107 and advanced 1/2 further
during the first half of the session.
Bethlehem Steel was ex-dividend of \$10
at the opening, selling at 131 1/2, com-
pared with Wednesday's closing price
of 140.

Crucible, Columbia Gas, General
Motors, American Smelting, the com-
pilers, American Locomotive and Texas
Company recorded good net gains at
midday. Ohio Cables Gas, after open-
ing up 1 1/2 at 108, advanced to 109 1/2.
Woolworth opened up 1/2 at 142 1/2 and
advanced a point further.

Gulf common was a strong feature
of the local market. After opening up
1 1/2 at 106 1/2 it advanced well above
108. American Woolen preferred sold
at par. United Fruit opened off 1/2
at 141 1/2 and advanced to 143. New
River Coal moderately higher.

Business became more active shortly
after midday and prices were much
stronger. Texas Company, U. S. Steel,
Ohio Cables Gas, Utah Copper, Union
Pacific, Bethlehem Steel and Central
Leather were in good demand.

NEW YORK CURB

Toucan & Am	14 1/2	14 1/2
Toucan & M	15 1/2	21 1/2
Toucan & C	16 1/2	21 1/2
Wildchild	5 1/2	21 1/2
Gold Wonder	60	65
Grant Motor	5	8
Tractor Atomizer	1 1/2	2
Tractor	7 1/2	8 1/2
Howe Snow	6 1/2	7 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	2
Jerome Vic	1 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome	27	29 1/2
John Corp Boat	1 1/2	1 1/2
Magma Corp	48 1/2	48 1/2
Marlin Arm	89	93
Mapson	29 1/2	31 1/2
Marathon	29 1/2	31 1/2
McKinley Dur	50	53
Mid Petrol	2	2 1/2
Midvale Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2
Midvale	1	8 1/2
Moave Tugton	1	5 1/2
Mother Lode	23	41
Nancy Hank	8	92
Nancy	8	8 1/2
Neelless	15	18
Nex Cons	37	40
Omega Ref	11 1/2	11 1/2
Omega	12	12 1/2
Seaway Oil	12	12 1/2
Sinclair Oil	54 1/2	55 1/2
Star Alloys	8	8 1/2
Sulamerica	23	24
Sulamerica Boat	17	17
Sulamerica Mining	17	17
Trust Arizona	58	62
United Motors	39	40
United Oil	12	12 1/2
United Oil	28	39
U S Steel	4	4 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zinc Vincent	2 1/2	3

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FIRST AUSTRALIAN NAVAL CADETS TO JOIN GRAND FLEET

By The Christian Science Monitor special

An Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic. An interesting ceremony recently took place at Jervis Bay, the Federal port of Australia, a ceremony which, simple and dignified, will live in the history of Australia. It was the occasion of the departure of 25 cadets from the Royal Australian Naval College to proceed to the North Sea to join the British grand fleet as midshipmen. The cadets had completed four years' training, and were the first contingent to leave the Commonwealth. Prizes were distributed by the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, who was accompanied by Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, and was attended by Captain Pith, A. D. C. The Federal Minister for the navy, the Hon. J. S. Jensen, Rear-Admiral Sir William Creswell, senior member of the naval board; Captain Morgan, officer-in-command of the college; Commander Grant, Lieutenant-Commander Seton, and others were present.

The Governor-General said that he was forwarding the following message by cable to His Majesty the King: "Sir Ronald Ferguson, with humble duty, begs to inform Your Majesty that he has today said good by to the first contingent of cadets who have passed out of Jervis Bay Naval College as midshipmen to be posted to Your Majesty's fleet."

"Sir Ronald is confident that they are fitted by training and character to maintain the traditions of Your Majesty's sea service."

Before distributing the prizes His Excellency reviewed the officers, staff, and cadets on the quarter-deck, and subsequently at the distribution said that it was a notable occasion when he wished God-speed to the first batch of midshipmen from Jervis Bay, who had been trained in the traditions of a race which had never lost its hold on the sea in 300 years.

"You are," he said, "on the eve of joining the grand fleet, which, under Providence, is the greatest security for His Majesty's arms and allies. Midshipmen have the soft side of all British hearts. You will have a hearty welcome. Australia owes a big debt to Cook and Flinders, a debt which you are helping to repay. There could be no more acceptable contribution and one to be judged as worthy as the first fruits of the college and of its staff. Thanks to Senator Pearce and the full course of training, cadets are now available in this emergency. Your four years of service will have given you the knowledge, without which in these days of high technical skill, none are fit for sea service. So far, Australia enacts no adequate provision for training for public service save that at Jervis Bay and Duntroon. That she has done so splendidly in these departments warrants the belief that the example of technical training will spread to civil and industrial occupations, as in Europe and the United States."

"Your bearing, good manner, and conduct testify to the high tone maintained, and that you are qualified to exhibit that character and personality which, from Nelson downwards, have ever distinguished the British sea officers. All at home are anxious to see what Australia has made of her cadets. Your progress will be keenly watched here at Jervis Bay. You have been taught what duty means. Duty was the last word of the last signal of the first seaman as he led his fleet into the decisive action of all sea actions. So it remains the first word to govern every man and boy of the fleet. The navy is not rhetorical. An Eighteenth Century admiral announced his victory as follows: 'I met the enemy. Have to report ships sunk and taken as per margin.' In a recent bulletin Admiral Jellicoe was more brief. He left out the marginal information. Sir William Robertson has said we could look forward with complete confidence if we did the right thing and did it in time, but throughout the Empire men and women must make any sacrifice their leaders ask. It is not, therefore, to you alone as you sail for the grand fleet that Nelson's signal calls, but to every son and daughter of the Empire. In the North Sea the origin of the night of British sea power will become plain to you. I wish you God-speed."

IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL SURVEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the more modern developments of education, which make for correlation of subjects of almost every kind, what is now known as regional survey is one of the most interesting. No bigger than "the shadow of a man's hand" when the subject was in its initial stages, it is now under the capable direction of a provincial committee with such men as Prof. Patrick Geddes as its president.

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burgh, Professor Fleure of Aberystwyth and others of equal rank on the executive committee, and Mr. Harold Peake, one of the ablest of the modern school of educational progress as hon. secretary of the subcommittee for research organization. A regional survey is a study made of an area in relation to its center, be it village, town or city, and from as many outlooks as possible. Beginning with geographical studies, to which topography, geology, botany and zoology contribute, it leads to an investigation of each human settlement from its origin and throughout the successive stages of its growth; starting with the observation of place, it goes on to the study of people, from the record of the past to the interpretation of the present.

On its social side regional study has a special value, for by its means the younger citizen is enabled to realize that he is a member of a living community—an indispensable step in the preparation for citizenship.

Of the stimulating effort of regional survey to the schools in the neighborhood, too much cannot be said. Modern geography teaching insists upon the study of lands that are known, before proceeding to lands unknown, and of including in such studies observations of physical features and climatic conditions. Geology and botany, and thus the essentials of practical agriculture and crops, come within the wide embrace of the regional survey, still it is safe to say that the man interested in the local historical data of his dwelling-place in the past, will be far more likely to take an intelligent part in its present social development. Mathematicians, modern map enthusiasts, and architects can all find scope for their work. Indeed regional survey offers one of the best remedies for disjointed and spasmodic effort in fostering interest in all sorts and conditions of students that has yet been presented.

The third conference is to be held at Newbury, Berkshire, a center rich in interests historical, from Neolithic times downwards, from April 7 to April 14. No formal classes are to be held, but members of the conference will be able to meet in the mornings for the purpose of study, and each evening they will have an opportunity of exchanging ideas and of discussing plans for future developments. Miss Kemp, Newbury, Berks, is the hon. local secretary, and she will answer all inquiries from those wishing to attend.

FUSION OF GERMAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—It is announced that the Deutsche Bank will shortly convene an extraordinary general meeting to deal with a proposal for the raising of its share capital from 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 marks in order that a fusion may be effected with the Silesian Bankverein and the Norddeutsche Credit Anstalt. If this scheme is realized it will mean the establishment of the Deutsche Bank throughout Eastern Germany and the immediate acquisition of 85 new branches. The activities of the bank, therefore, will then embrace Silesia, Posen, Pomerania, West Prussia, and East Prussia, its headquarters being established at Breslau, Königsberg, Danzig and Stettin.

TRADE BOARDS ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The attention of the Minister of Labor has been called to a statement to the effect that, when receiving a deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, he expressed the hope that a short bill would be passed extending the scope of the Trade Boards Act to all workers engaged in distributive trades. This has been made under a misapprehension. The deputation put the facts before him in support of their proposal that the Trade Boards Act should be extended to these trades, and the Minister promised to consider the matter, but did not, however, hold out any immediate hope of legislation to deal with it.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Foreign Office announced that in modification of the notices issued in the press of Sept. 11, and 20, 1916, respectively, the restrictions then specified on the shipment of borax and boron compounds to Denmark and of bamboos, canes, rattans, and saucers to Norway have been canceled.

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LEAVE ASKED TO PROSECUTE SUGAR TRUST IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—Notification that his application for leave to indict the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company in the British Columbia courts on a charge of conspiracy to enhance prices has been received from the Attorney-General of that Province, is given by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the Dominion Court of Living Commissioner, says a dispatch to the Mail and Empire. The company is accused of contravening the cost of living regulations by entering into arrangements with wholesalers and jobbers to grant them a discount on purchases on condition that they sell at prices fixed by the refinery from time to time, and deal only in Canadian refined sugar. It is understood that since the Court of Living Commissioner commenced this investigation of the conditions under which sugar was bought and sold, the British Columbia company in question has notified its customers that hereafter they may resell its sugars and sirups without restriction as to price or terms of credit, and are asked for no undertaking to purchase no other sugars.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Chinese Lily Maintains Its Dignity

They did not look much like lilies, as they lay on the table in Sam Lee's store. Queer little brown monkeys and ivory men stood near, joss-sticks filled a jar, boxes of incense were piled up, and a host of baskets of dried goods were on the shelves. Among the medley stood the big blue bowl filled with lily bulbs, each broad big bulb with some little ones sticking on, like the ears of a pitcher. A few sprouts of green, yellowish at the tip, had struggled out, but the bulbs looked scarcely any more alive than onions; in fact, most people thought they were some sort of Chinese vegetable.

"They don't smell very nice," said one woman, stopping to sniff. "I wouldn't like to put them in my broth! I'm sure they would taste horrid."

But the lilies preserved their dignity in silence, although their tender shoots were dried and moisture and were huddled together anyhow.

"I wonder you stand it," came from a box of dried lychee. "Either one is dried or fresh. By the look of your leaves, it is plain you are not dried, but, if so, you ought to be taken care of."

The Chinese Lily thanked the lychee nuts for their honorable concern in its affairs, but that was all. "Well, do punish them for treating you like that," said the lychee with a rustling rattle. "Be one thing or another, for goodness sake. Dry up, that's quite simple. You have only to send word to your buds that they are not wanted and had better make themselves scarce."

Again the Chinese Lily thanked the lychee for its honorable interest in its unworthy self, and regretted that it was not able to return the compliment. "Not knowing the honorable law which directs you, my advice would be useless," said the Lily. "But then, your honorable selves are surely capable of managing your honorable affairs."

The lychee turned a queer rusty red at hearing this, and pretended to be talking so loudly that it did not hear what the Lily was saying. "The Lily bulbs remained perfectly calm, even when the bulbs were turned over and over and left upside down and sideways up, every hour in a different position; these were testing times and the Chinese Lily rested securely in the knowledge that it had a purpose and a law and, though the disturbances were disagreeable, what is the use of dignity if it does not support one on trying occasions?"

One day, after a worse rumpling than usual, two of the bulbs were taken up and smothered in paper and darkness and borne away. They were unpacked in a bright room, plunged into a bowl of water and set on a window sill, overlooking a little park. Now they could hardly see a deep slush of content and open their pores to the refreshing water. True, they showed no excitement. No more leaves sprouted, no buds popped out. Their yellow-tipped shoots looked just as they had done in the shop.

"Good morning; you're new!" cried a sparrow some days later, as it hopped on the window ledge outside. "What are you? A fish? Oh, no, I perceive some way white things at the bottom that look like a root. But roots ought to be covered; roots don't grow in water. You should cover them up with earth, instead of leaving them out for every one to see. We don't let a bit of a root be seen in our park. I don't like the looks of it at all. Disgraceful, disgraceful, and in full sight for our flowers." The sparrow chattered away until it became so excited that the Lily had to reply.

"I much regret that I am causing your honorable self such disturbance," said the Lily.

"Oh, I'm always glad to help people, ignorant people," said the sparrow, and flew away to its tree in the park below, where it began to tell the other sparrows of the great help it had been to the Lily.

"There it lay," said the sparrow, "with not a shred of earth on it, quite exposed in a pool of water and with nothing for the roots to feed on. If I hadn't spoken out, that poor bulb might have been lying there now, thinking it was getting along all right, never knowing that roots must have earth to cover them. I am so glad I flew up there this morning; I scarcely ever got out of this tree, as you know."

"Worse luck," muttered the other sparrows whom the well-meaning sparrow was also fond of "helping"; but the sparrow did not hear, for it was far too busy hopping about and preening itself.

A few days after, it flew up to the window ledge again, but what was its amazement to see the Lily bulbs exactly as it had left them. Perhaps a few more little white roots floated in the water, but not a speck of earth was on them.

"Didn't you hear me when I was here before?" flustered the sparrow. "Most musical!" murmured the Chinese Lily.

"Didn't you take in the meaning of what I chirped?" squeaked the sparrow. Dear, how the sparrow stormed! Its feathers fussed out and its beak opened wide enough to split. If the glass had not been between, it certainly would have flown at the bulbs and pecked them. It was so angry. But the Chinese Lily waited with its usual politeness till the sparrow had quite finished, and then thanked him for his honorable attention to their unworthy selves, and that was all.

times to make them sprout; I know, for we have arguments about it. I always go and speak out when I see him with his packets; sometimes I have a bath myself. But you mustn't stay soaking too long; a bath is a bath, not a nest. You ought to hop in and hop out and shake yourself. Not a single new leaf has come out since I was here. Into the bath and out; that's the way to do it."

But, when the sparrow stopped for breath, the Chinese Lily only made another polite remark about the sparrow's kindness in attending to the Lily's miserable business.

"It's no good lying there thanking me," bawled the sparrow. "I won't waste any more time on you. If you are not ready to grow, you are not, and that is all there is to it."

He paused again. "I'm the 'cheerer of Birdland.' It's my part, you know. Hear-hear-hear-spring—is here—can't you hear it singing?" and on he went bubbling away.

"You know," he said, as he hopped down closer, "you know, I tell them all sorts of things throughout the year. Now I am telling them spring is here, and everything is coming—such bright things, too. 'Tis the grand opening, for soon now every one starts house-keeping, you know. Later there will be long, quiet, warm days, and a buzzing, busy world all about them. While my mate and I are building our nest, I tell her all sorts of nice things: of all our friends, of chipping and field sparrows; of 'Chippy,' who has been busily scouring the whole countryside for horse-hairs to complete his airy cradle, and of 'Fidley,' quiet little fellow, who has just finished his grass-lined, cup-like nest, tucked away under that wavy, grassy hillock on the hillside above."

"And then, in the late summer—That is the quietest time of all, for, you see, most of the birds are silent then. There isn't so much to think about, and I sometimes have to think and think. But then I tell them that fall will soon be here, and we'll be winging away to the sunny southland to play and play and play. They don't answer me often, but I'm sure that they hear, for I've seen them play on those long, quiet evenings. They play games of tag, here and there among the trees. Just imagine gay, wizzing, buzzing little Humming-bird playing tag!"

"But we're glad to be back again," he added, reverting to the present season. "The rest of the birds are coming. But we couldn't wait. Hear-hear-hear," as he sprang upward to the bush-top again. Head upraised, throat inflated, he bubbled forth his song. Across the brook came the answer, full and clear. "Another answered, and the whole flock burst into song."

The bright March morning, the slowly rising sun touching all with beauty, the flock of brown-coated birds bubbling and flowing over with the good news of the year. We welcomed and echoed their glad refrain, "Spring is here!"

The Chinese Lily, meanwhile, continued to bloom according to its law. Wise and venerable bulbs obey their law, whether they are covered with water or pebbles or earth; when the law said "wait," the Lily waited, and when the law said "start," it started, and when the law said "bloom," it bloomed. And as for the criticism of a sparrow, a Chinese Lily can meet more offensive things than that with dignity; in Sam Lee's shop, had it not been taken for an onion and turned upside down three times?

reception, to tell of the marvelous change it had brought about. "A stupid, obstinate old thing, my dears, trying to grow its roots without a scrap of earth on them. I told it, my dears; oh, I told it, and told it, and told it. I must say, I thought my words had had no effect whatever; and then I happened to hop up today and there it had taken my advice, yes, done exactly what I said, and it is blooming like anything. I am so glad I spoke out to it, and was not discouraged, but kept on and on and on. Did you hear, my dear, what I have just been telling?" and then the sparrow told its tale again, and again, until all the sparrows in the tree rose up in a great cloud and left for the farther end of the park, leaving the well-meaning sparrow chattering to the sky.

Oh, wise and venerable words," murmured the Chinese Lily, as the sparrow fluffed up its feathers, skimmed back to the tree, and told the other sparrows it had given up the Chinese Lily altogether.

But the Chinese Lily did not discuss the matter nor think again about the sparrow; it was meditating on its law, for the time had come now, according to that law, to make a move.

Steadily and surely, the tall green leaves began to push forth, up and up, like a forest of beautiful straight, green spears, amongst which closely folded buds were rising. Dignified, indeed, the Lily looked, for not a single shaft of green was bent or broken; they towered so high and clustered so thickly that the bowl was almost hidden, and now flowers broke forth among the spears, like banners of white and gold.

"Oh, so they've taken that stupid, stubborn root away," squeaked a shrill voice on the window ledge one day. "I knew they would. Now it is done for, and this handsome flowering plant is in its place, with its roots tucked away proper and decent," for the leaves were now so thick that it was difficult to see inside the bowl. Perhaps, if the sparrow had looked more attentively, it might have noticed that the water was still there. But it didn't. It was flitting about and

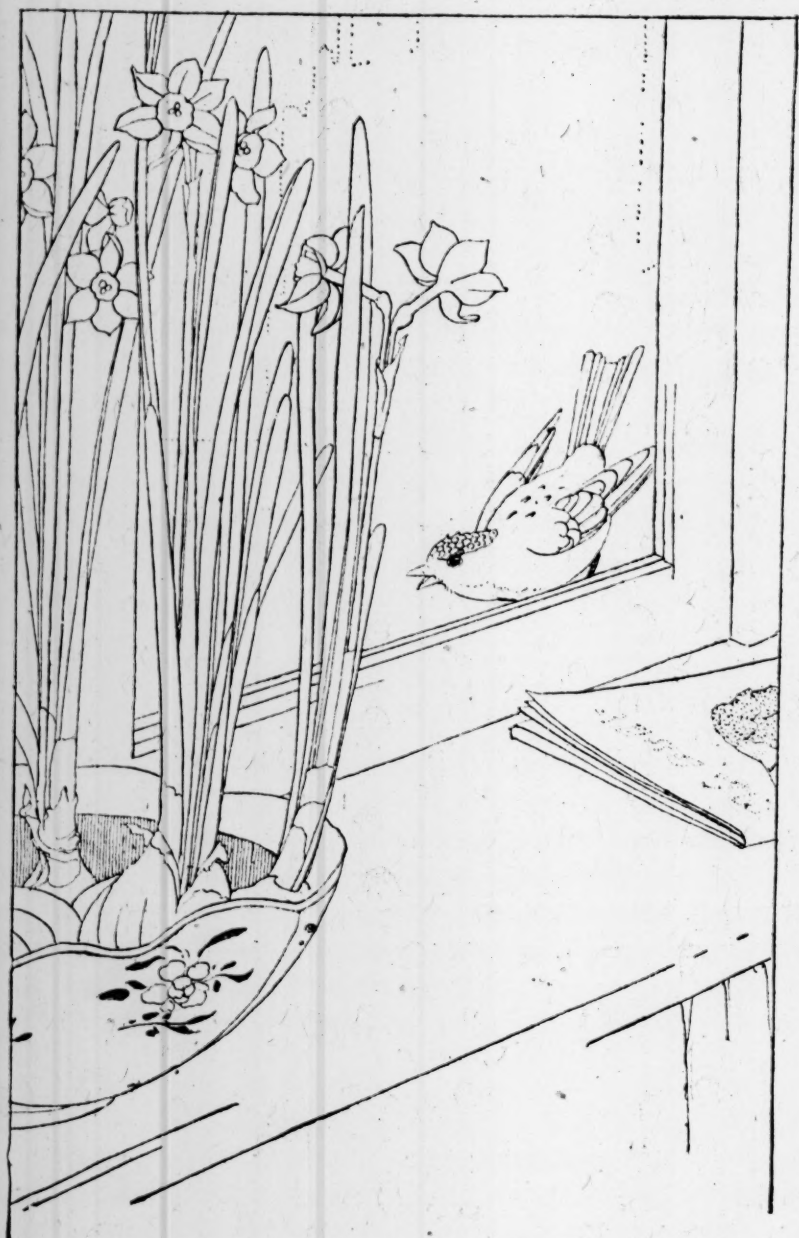
preening its feathers and nodding to this grand and stately flower.

"How do you do, sir, how do you do; pleased to meet you," shrilled the sparrow.

"I thrive on your honorable notice," said the familiar voice of the Chinese Lily.

"What, what, what! Is that you?" chattered the sparrow, and then, recovering its impudence, "You took my advice then? You covered your roots, as I told you? Advice always has some result, after all; I'm sure I'm delighted I was able to help you, my friend. Do not trouble to thank me; I have important business in my tree, and off flew the sparrow, for the Chinese Lily was too polite to interrupt with the information that its roots were still in the water.

On the tree the sparrow held a large



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On a March Morning

A gay little song came swinging down the breeze.

"Hear-hear-hear," it sang in clear, bell-like whistles, and then away it went bubbling up and down as it just delighted with everything.

"Did some one call?" we asked, stopping.

"Hear-hear-hear," and the bubbling song followed again.

A plump brown bird, with striped back, spotted breast and what—yes, a dimpled throat—popped up from the brookside.

"Song sparrow! Are we caught napping? It's not yet spring, is it? See how brown everything is."

"Hear-hear-hear," he sang from the bush-top. "It's here, it's here, it's here. Spring is here; and the pussy-willows are popping in the bright sunlight, and the marigolds are glowing along the swampy run and the arbutus is rustling among the leaves, and the whole hillside is trickling and singing to itself, 'Spring is here.' Can't you hear them?"

He paused. "Of course," he presently began again, "it isn't quite out yet. But it's coming. And I'm glad to be back. I just came from the sunny southland, but there is no place quite like home, you know. We do go down there every year for a while, but this is home. Do you remember the grass-lined nest that my mate and I had, in the low bush beyond that hollow? Weren't we happy there?"

"Great things, those. I didn't think you ever knew of the nest being there, until one morning I saw you stop and brush the leaves aside and gently look in at us."

He paused again. "I'm the 'cheerer of Birdland.' It's my part, you know. Hear-hear-hear-spring—is here—can't you hear it singing?" and on he went bubbling away.

"You know," he said, as he hopped down closer, "you know, I tell them all sorts of things throughout the year. Now I am telling them spring is here, and everything is coming—such bright things, too. 'Tis the grand opening, for soon now every one starts house-keeping, you know. Later there will be long, quiet, warm days, and a buzzing, busy world all about them. While my mate and I are building our nest, I tell her all sorts of nice things: of all our friends, of chipping and field sparrows; of 'Chippy,' who has been busily scouring the whole countryside for horse-hairs to complete his airy cradle, and of 'Fidley,' quiet little fellow, who has just finished his grass-lined, cup-like nest, tucked away under that wavy, grassy hillock on the hillside above."

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The First Letter-Box

The first letter-box seems to have been installed in Paris, as a useful part of the first penny post established in any country. But, strangely enough, the people of Paris did not like the boxes for their letters, and the system was for some years given up.

times, and which set one's imagination to working. So it is natural, perhaps, that in such a place as this the people should assemble at any time of public holiday; and the passing of the old year is attended here by all classes of society from royalty downwards, mixing in the most democratic manner on the paths and terraces and in the cafes.

On the night in question, our party arrived just after 10 o'clock, and snow was falling—not in large flakes, but in a small, quiet, businesslike way that defied umbrellas and lodged in every possible ridge and fold of one's clothing, until the moving crowds resembled, in the flare of the torches that lit the grounds everywhere, a community of snow men and women.

The peculiar effect of the whole scene was heightened now and then by the flicker of a torch lighting up a man-at-arms of the time of the great Gustav Adolph, or one who, from his dress, must have been a follower of the marvelous King Charles XII. The national peasant costume, in all its variations, was to be seen everywhere.

We rambled about, watching the people and listening to the band, which played sturdily in defiance of the snow; and, when driven indoors for a short time, were entertained with something that sounded like Christmas carols, sung by children in quaint costumes and high, peaked hats.

As the hour drew near to midnight,

Robin Hood Meets the Friar at the Stream

The stout yeomen of Sherwood Forest were ever early risers of a morn, more especially when the summer time had come, for then in the freshness of the dawn the dew was always the brightest, and the song of the small birds the sweetest.

Quoth Robin, "Now will I go to seek this same Friar of Fountain Abbey of whom we spake yesternight, and I will take with me four of my good men, and these four shall be Little John, Will Scarlett, David of Doncaster, and Arthur a Bland. Bide the rest of you here, and Will Stutely shall be your chief whilst I am gone."

Then straightway Robin Hood donned a fine steel coat of chain mail, over which he put on a light jacket of Lincoln green, writes Howard Pyle, in "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood." Upon his head he clapped a steel cap, and this he covered by one of soft white leather, in which stood a nodding cock's plume. By his side he hung a good broadsword of tempered steel, the bluish blade marked all over with strange figures of dragons, winged women, and what not. A gallant sight was Robin so arrayed. I wot, the glint of steel showing here and there as the sunlight caught brightly the links of polished mail that showed beneath his green coat.

So, having arrayed himself, he and the four yeomen set forth upon their way. Will Scarlett taking the lead, for he knew better than the others whither to go. Thus, mile after mile, they strode along, now across a brawling stream, now along a sunlit road, now adown some sweet forest path, over which the trees met in green and rustling canopy, and at the end of which a herd of startled deer dashed away, with rattle of leaves and crackle of branches. Onward they walked with song and jest and laughter till high noontide was passed, when at last they came to the banks of a wide, glassy, and lily-padded stream. Here a broad beaten path stretched along beside the banks, on which path labored the horses that tugged at the slow-moving barges, laden with barley-meal or what not, from the countryside to the many-towered town. But now, in the hot silence of the midday, no horse was seen nor any man beside themselves. Behind them, and before them stretched the river, its placid bosom ruffled here and there by the purple dusk of a small breeze. Sweet green osiers bordered the banks, and far away the red-tiled eaves of some tall tower glimmered in the sun, the weather-vane a spark against the blue sky. And now they traveled more easily, for the road was level and hard. Around them and over the surface of the water skimmed and dipped the swallows, and dragon-flies darted hither and thither glistening in the sun, and now and then a solitary heron rose splashing and with startled cry from its hiding place among the reeds and sedges that grew in the shallow margin of the stream.

"Now, good uncle," quoth Will Scarlett at last, when they had walked for a long time beside this sweet bright river, "just beyond you bend ahead of us is a shallow ford which in no place is deeper than my mid-thigh, and upon the other side of the stream is a certain little hermitage hidden amidst the bosky tangle of the thickets wherein dwelleth the Friar of Fountain Dale. Thither will I lead thee, for I know the way; albeit it is not hard to find."

Continuing, the story tells how Robin, leaving the men behind, went on alone to find the Friar; and not far had he gone before he heard some one singing and laughing. In a moment he had come to where he might see the jolly Friar, sitting by the side of the stream, enjoying his dinner and singing lustily between mouthfuls.

After Robin had joined with the Friar in laughing and singing, eating and drinking, he inquired of him the way to the Friar of Fountain Dale, not knowing that he was even then speaking to this very same man. The Friar still keeping his secret, told Robin the way, and advised him to cross the stream and continue his journey. But Robin explained that he did not wish to wet his fine clothes, and asked the Friar to carry him across. The Friar at last consented, first prudently relieving Robin of his sword, which he tucked under his arm along with his own. Then the Friar stepped into the stream and, in a moment, had deposited Robin safely upon the other bank. Robin thanked him and would have made off at once, but the Friar held him back.

"Nay, good youth," said he, gently. "I doubt not that thou art in haste with thine affairs, yet thou dost think nothing of mine. . . . I did get coming hither. . . . I know that since I have so humbly done thy bidding thou wilt carry me back again. Thou seest. . . . In my hands two swords and in thine never a one. Therefore be persuaded, good youth, and carry me back again. . . ."

So Robin took his sword again and buckled it at his side; then he bent his stout back and took the Friar upon it.

Now I wot Robin Hood had a heavier load to carry in the Friar than the Friar had in him. Moreover, he did not know the ford, so he went stumbling among the stones, now stepping into a deep hole, and now nearly tripping over a boulder. . . . Meanwhile the Friar kept digging his heels into Robin's sides and bidding him hasten. . . .

To all this Robin answered never a word, but, having softly felt around till he found the buckle of the belt that held the Friar's sword, he worked dily at the fastenings, seeking to loosen them. Thus it came about that, by the time he had reached the other bank with his load, the Friar's sword belt was loose, albeit he knew it not; so when Robin stood on dry land, the Friar leaped from his back, the yeoman gripped hold of

the sword so that blade, sheath and strap came away from the man, leaving him without a weapon.

Now to anticipate the story a bit: This gave Robin the advantage once more, so that he refused to give back the Friar's sword unless the Friar carried him back across the stream. With a grim look, the Friar received his sword again, promising to take Robin once more upon his broad back.

So jolly Robin gave him his sword again, which the Friar buckled to his side, and this time looked to it that it was more secure in its fastenings; then, tucking up his robes once more, he took Robin Hood upon his back and, without a word, stepped into the water, and so waded on in silence

while Robin sat laughing upon his back. At last he reached the middle of the ford, where the water was deepest. Here he stopped for a moment, and then, with a sudden lift of his hand and heave of his shoulders, fairly shot Robin over his head as though he were a sack of grain.

Surely Robin had got the worst of it this time. And, in the struggle into which he and the Friar entered, as soon as Robin had reached the bank, each having at this time his own sword, Robin was so nearly worsted that he had at last to resort to three blows upon his whistle. Robin's good men in their Lincoln green, of course, ran to their master at once, and, therefore, the day was saved.

"See a Pin and Pick It Up"

In our own times pins are among the commonest, cheapest of the articles in daily use. We think so little of them that scarcely ever do we "see a pin and pick it up"; we say it is not worth while. And we do not stop to remember that only a few centuries ago, when it was only the richest people who could afford to buy pins.

The very first pins, which were used by the peoples who lived before history was written down for us, were probably thorns from the bushes or little splints of wood. But after a while men learned how they might cut pins out of pieces of bone and hammer them from soft metals of various sorts. Sometimes today, in places where we know that these prehistoric peoples once lived, men find their ancient belongings, which have been buried under ground. Among the various jewels, combs and other ornaments which have been unearthed, have been pins made from bone and bronze. We read that the Greeks and Romans used bronze pins which were finely decorated, for hairpins of bone and bronze have been found in the ruins at Pompeii. Like these, the big round pins, or brooches, which were made by the Celts of the North, were beautifully engraved and set with precious stones; if we were to visit a certain museum in Ireland, we might see the famous Tara brooch which is treasured there.

It was toward the end of the Fifteenth Century that the English began to manufacture pins out of iron wire, and later out of brass. Hence the pins used by the early colonists in the New World were probably made of iron, being either brought by themselves or sent over to them from England. In those times there was little machinery, and we are told that as many as 13 or 14 men worked to produce each pin, filing the point until it was sharp and twisting a fine wire about the other end to form the head. You will understand that these pins were costly, and were much valued by their possessors; therefore, "pin money" was originally a far greater sum than we consider it to be today. Before pins were manufactured in the United States, and in times when they were particularly scarce, they sometimes were worth as much as \$1 a package.

Early in the Nineteenth Century some Englishmen came to the United States and started making pins, and this industry has now grown so enormously that certain establishments turn out millions of pins each day. Of course, these are all made by machinery, for men invented the means of putting solid heads on pins, and the later, they found a machine which would make the pin, the head and all. Nowadays no hand touches the pin; a reel of wire is put into a machine, and when it comes out again, it has become a complete pin.

"In a model pin factory," writes Frank G. Carpenter in "How the World is Clothed," "the metal begins its travels in the shape of fine wire of the thickness of the pins which are to be made. The wire is first drawn through steel rollers or over a straightening board, to take out the curves, bends or kinks; and it is then fed to a machine which turns out pins. As the wire goes through, it is cut into pin lengths, and at the same time one end is left sticking out of the jaws of the machine. This is struck by a piece of steel so shaped that it forms the head; and then the pin blanks, thus headed, go on into a tray and drop down through a slit. The slit is just wide enough to hold the stems of the pins, and they hang by their heads. In this position the lower ends are filed off by machinery, which rubs and scrubs them into fine points, and then pushes them onward to make way for others.

"The pins have now been shaped, headed, and sharpened. They are still of a dull color, and have to be coated with tin and cleaned and polished before they are ready for sale. In some factories they are first boiled . . . which takes off the grease and dirt. They are then cooked in an odd way in great vessels of copper in a solution of tin. In this process, a layer of tin grains is placed on the bottom of the vessel and then a layer of pins. Above this comes another layer of tin and then another of pins, and so on until some thousands of pins are thus put away in their little tin beds. Over the whole, water is poured, and some cream of tartar or like chemical added. The vessel is then placed on the fire, and as it cooks, the acid in the chemical goes into the water and forms a mixture into which the tin grains melt like so much salt of sugar. After a while all the tin has gone into the acid water, and it has become a solution of tin that the pins so that they come out covered with it. The pins are now washed in clean water, and then shaken together by machinery with bran, until every one of them shines like new tin when freshly scoured."

This is a brief description of the way our common pins are now made—pins white and black, pink and blue

and purple and green, safety pins, straight pins, pins large and pins small. Perhaps we can now better appreciate how privileged we are in having all the pins that we can possibly need, and at small cost. Think of those poor prehistoric people—and even some of the poorer people among the colonists of the New World—who had to go out of doors and gather their own pins from the bushes!

Jade

When you go into an oriental shop, in any big city, you are almost sure to see rings or necklaces or bracelets which are a pretty, clear green in color and are made out of jade. If you ask the shopman to tell you something about jade, he will answer that the true jade is seldom found outside of Asia and Oceania, but that in these parts of the world it is to be had in considerable quantities. You, of course, know that a diamond is so hard that it will scratch glass, but perhaps you have not heard that jade is also extremely tough and will cut glass and quartz. Because of its great hardness, the man who carves it must possess vast patience, and the Chinese are almost the only people who have sufficient patience and persistence to carve designs in jade.

Primitive peoples were attracted by the color of jade as well as by its toughness. The Egyptians were fond of wearing ornaments made of jade, or of Amazon stone which is a kind of jade found in Egypt; the ancient people in North America carved trinkets of shell, or a jadelike material, wearing these in their ears or noses or upon their breasts; the Chinese were especially fond of possessing cups of jade. Today in China, if the Emperor wishes to give particular honor to any man, he is likely to present him with a scepter carved from jade.

The Chinese make numberless articles out of jade—paperweights, handles for swords, belts, bangles, rings, vases, cups, plates, pendants—and so many other things that no one could remember them all. Sometimes they even make fairly large pieces of furniture out of jade; it is reported that one collector of jade owns a large table, rack made from a single piece of jade. Think how expensive this must have been, for jade is much sought after and is far from cheap to buy. Nowadays fine pieces of jade are just as much valued among collectors as are fine paintings for their great beauty and artistic value. So then, if some one gives you a little pendant of carved jade, you will understand that you have a present which not only would be valued highly today, but one which many peoples in all time would have treasured.

The Voyage of the Lily-Pad

"Twas a freckled laddie his friends called Paddy
Made a boat of a lily-pad
By tying a string to the flat green thing
In a wise little way he had.

A bee was chosen to be the boatswain,
And we named him Captain Kidd,
For he shone with gold like a pirate
bold.
Nor told where his hoard was hid.

Our craft was a ripper, and such a skipper!
Ought to have made it hum.
But that foolish ship would double and dip
Till the equilibrium

Of bumptious Bumble was lost in a tumble
Indecorous on the deck.
While Paddy laughed so, he let the string go,
And the Lily-Pad went to wreck.

But safe and chipper out skipped the skipper
To the sign of the Clover Ball,
Where after a glass of honey, "Alas!"
He buzzed, "That a bee should fall!"

To a naughty career in a nautical sphere
But the fault it wasn't in me,
For unless I forget my alphabet,
A B must go to C."
—Katharine Lee Bates.

Valuable Stamp Collection

Probably the most valuable collection of stamps ever made is that of Count Philip de Ferrary, of Paris, whose collection of rare stamps was supposed to have cost \$500,000. The stamps were contained in 3000 great volumes, and these books are themselves said to have cost \$65,000.

An Ancient Investment

The real estate mortgage is the oldest of all investments. Money we know to have been loaned on mortgage as long ago as 2100 years before Christ.

THE HOME FORUM

Clear-Sightedness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNDER the title of "Science and the Senses," in "Miscellaneous Writings," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science sounds the keynote of her discovery. She writes, on page 101, "If God is All, and God is good, it follows that all must be good; and no other power, law, or intelligence can exist. On this proof rest premise and conclusion in Science, and the facts that disprove the evidence of the senses." It is plainly impossible to attribute the term infinite to what we acknowledge to be supreme Being, and not mean by that term, all. There are few who do not believe in a divine intelligence governing the universe, or, as it is expressed in Christian Science, infinite Mind. Most people would also agree that Mind is synonymous with Life, Truth, Love, Spirit, which likewise must be infinite, all. But it is here that Christian Science differs from all other religious theories or beliefs, for it asserts that this divine logic is not suddenly and unanswerably interrupted by the appearance of another power or reality, contrary to infinite good. It maintains that whatever appears to be opposite to the divine attributes is wholly unreal, and can be proved so. Thus Truth is freeing humanity from the heavy shackles of false, mortal beliefs, and showing that it is the human mind, not body which suffers; showing, too, that the human mind must be instructed and purified, and finally put off, before scientific and eternal harmony can be realized.

There have always been those of clearer vision and higher instinct, who have felt and proclaimed the unreliability of the material senses, but, lacking an understanding of divine Principle or Science, have never been able to reach beyond fragmentary glimpses of "the kingdom of heaven," which is within. How few have heeded these words of the Master, or heeding, how few have grasped the spiritual meaning and connection with all of his clear-sighted, divine declarations. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," has been another stumbling-block to mortal sense, trying to interpret the commands of Spirit materially. And so it has gone on down through the centuries since Christ Jesus sought to redeem mankind from error and make his mission understood. A few followed, feeling "the power of the Word," and gradually a higher meaning dawned in their consciousness, as Truth destroyed error of thought. Many mighty works fol-

lowed this new-born understanding of the allness of God, infinite good, but again mortal belief, pressing its claim to pleasure and pain in matter, began to cloud the true sense, until it seemed almost entirely lost. But the Master's words were not for naught—"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Soon after the middle of the last century through another clear-sighted messenger, the Science of Christianity was given to the world, destined to fulfill the Master's prophecy, and establish the healing Principle forever upon earth. Mrs. Eddy expresses her understanding of the mission of Christian Science in the article before referred to. She says (p. 100): "Past, present, future, will show the word and might of Truth—healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner—so long as there remains a claim of error for Truth to deny or to destroy. Love's labors are not lost. The five personal senses, that grasp neither the meaning nor the magnitude of self-abnegation, may lose sight thereof; but Science voices unselfish love, unfolds infinite good, leads on irresistible forces, and will finally show the fruits of Love."

There is nothing truer, nor more often demonstrated to blind, self-righteous mortal mind, than that material sense is a house divided against itself, and cannot stand the test of Science. Material sense does not call itself an exact science, yet it would assume its word to be final in the treatment of sickness, or in the pronouncement of incurable diseases. But no failures attended the ministry of the great Physician to every need of humanity, no disease was beyond divine help, death not final. Not only was this so, but he assured his followers of even greater works than these, for those that "believed on" him, perceived the Christ, the spiritual law of eternal, divine Science. In like manner, Christian Science not only reveals the privilege, but declares it to be the duty of every Christian to refute the testimony of the material senses with spiritual sense. But it does not leave the weary wanderer here without comfort and succor. It once more places the Bible in the hands of the student, together with the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and bids him diligently search for "the living God."

Fear is one of the greatest, if not the greatest evil to be rooted out of thought with the spiritual understanding which John unfolds when he tells

us that there is no fear in Love, but that the sense of fear is cast out or made void by the perfect Love or Mind, which is God. For the disciple knew that God, the creator of all that really exists, certainly is not the creator of fear, or ought that can cause fear. Love is the unchanging Principle of the universe, and the law that makes all men brethren, without respect to race, language or creed, because it is Principle and must operate, or be reflected, through spiritual law, everywhere. Understanding this, Paul could say, in the words of the Master, to the Galatians, "For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The only way in which it is possible to do this is through the understanding which Christian Science has reopened of the real man, made according to the Scriptures, and as Jesus practically demonstrated, in the image and likeness of God, Spirit. The acceptance of this truth necessarily eliminates all sense of fear, which includes within its imaginary borders, hatred, jealousy, revenge, criticism, all selfishness, and thus clear-sighted adherence to Science vanquishes mortal sense.

Sin seems to be man's most deeply entrenched and impregnable enemy. It is itself, in every phase, a form of fear, for it would be easily forsaken did not mortals fear to lose a material sense of pleasure or power. But its claims are proved unreal and worthless through a constant desire and determination to realize that in God, divine Mind, there is no element of sin, and man knows no mind but God. Therefore sin is likewise unknown to the real man, for "in him we live, and move, and have our being."

Nothing short of an absolute Principle, which can be understood and demonstrated according to divine Science, can distinguish between the materially false and the spiritually true,—can silence forever the material senses. This is the great need of humanity, and is the promise and province of Christian Science.

Kindness

Kindness to the wronged is never Without its excellent reward,— Holy to human kind and ever Acceptable to God.

—Whittier.

The Armor of Truth

There is no veil like light—no adamant armor against hurt like the truth.—Macdonald.

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And

Health

With

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Photographed by George R. King.

"Faithful, Indefatigable Tides" at Salisbury Cove, Mt. Desert Island, Maine

O faithful, indefatigable tides, . . . Now seaward bearing tidings of the land,— Now landward bearing tidings of the sea,—

And filling every frith and estuary. Each arm of the great sea, each little creek, Each thread and filament of water-courses,

Full with your ministrations of delight! Under the rafters of this wooden bridge I see you come and go; sometimes in haste

To reach your journey's end, which being done With feet unrested ye return again And recommence the never-ending task; Patient, whatever burdens ye may bear, And fretted only by the impeding rocks.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

Sunbeams

March 24th, 1835—I behold a beautiful sunbeam which from without comes resplendent into my room. This brightness makes it prettier and detains me here, though I am anxious to go downstairs. I am so fond of what comes from heaven! Besides I admire my wall all decked with sunbeams, and a chair on which they fall like draperies. Never have I possessed a room more beautiful. It is a pleasure to be in it and to enjoy it as something of my own. Oh! the fine weather! I long to enjoy it, to drink deep draughts of the air, which is so balmy outside today. That must wait until afternoon; this morning I must write.—From the Journal of Eugénie de Guérin (Tr. from the French by W. M. Lightbody).

Fruitful Books

A good book is fruitful of other books; it perpetuates its fame from age to age, and makes eras in the lives of its readers.—Alcott.

Dante Is the Way to Tuscany

The ideal traveler, in Tuscany, Maurice Hewlett says, in "The Road in Tuscany," will have Dante's "Divine Comedy" permanently in one of his pockets. "Having it there he may be sure of being accompanied in his wanderings by the very genius of the place."

"If you desire a test of a man's fitness to conduct you about his own country, I advise you to examine his behavior towards the rivers and hills of it. If he steers by them, you may trust him. If you find that they are his intimates—living creatures, persons, characters to him—you will do well to make much of him: he is a picked man. . . . In Scotland rivers are always landmarks; and there you find people talking of them as if they were persons. I mean that they don't use the formality of the article. It is never The Tweed or The Teviot; always Tweed and Teviot, Till and Tyne. 'Tweed's in flood the day,' 'Till's verra sma.' That habit of mind, I have noticed, is universally evident in Tuscan speech, though very rare in that hothouse affair, Tuscan literature. . . . The people have always known them so, and the true poets, whose rhythm seems to represent the heart of the people at the highest beat—your Burns, your Dante, and Leopardi—have never known them otherwise."

Another quality in his poem invaluable to the traveler, the writer says, "is his way of epitomizing cities or nations in one figure—pathetic, terrible, monstrous, or lovely, as may be, but standing, not without design, for the fortunes and features of his race. . . . Do not suppose yourself above, or below, the need of this. I say you cannot get on without it. There can never have been a traveler in Italy who has not felt the urgent desire to look upon such a thing? Beauty for once, to have the whole vision of some storied place; to see, not the envelope of the thing, but the thing itself, quintessentially. Verona, Pisa, Perugia—what does one see when one looks upon such a thing? Beauty enough . . . of engirdling, blue, and awfully remote hills, of green plains, mulberry trees, garlanded vines, towers like ships' masts; a hint

of wild and wicked old history in hiding, of industry unlike one's own—less strenuous apparently, and yet . . . more strenuous really—of passions and beliefs which one can only wonder at, not share. All this you see at a glance, but in time something more, so vague and looming, so large as to be distressing. You find that you want to get the place embodied—like a Virtue or Vice in an old Morality, like a Theological Quiddity in an allegorical fresco; you want, at any rate, to get rid of the effect, so that you may happen and pounce upon the cause. Enough of Verona and the Veronese! Enough of San Zeno and those other great solemn churches, of those balconied palaces and steep bridges, and blue and orange altar-pieces! Let me see Verona herself, that I may understand why it is all so beautiful and why on earth it moves me so much. This is the singular quality of Italy—a land of a people never at one and never at rest, always fine in act, and always distinguished in its presentation—that at every turn of the road, and at every revolution of the centuries, she is able to stab you to the heart. Never say, then, that you can do without Dante; that is all nonsense. If Dante can dress you up in the essence of half a hundred nations in half a hundred tragic figures, how the mischief are you to do without him? And that he has done that is certain; and that he did it on purpose is one of the articles of my belief.

"How otherwise is it that Ruggiero and Ugolino stand, and always will stand for Pisa? . . . Who figures the virtues of old Florence if not Cacciaguida with his tales?" Dante "as he expresses himself in his august and piercing music, is the way to Tuscany. All that is specific in that storied plot of earth, all clean thought and tense expression, all passion, all partisanship, all the form, color, and rhythm of a people who strove after such things (and got them), the art and the artifice, the exactness of knowledge and the thirst for more knowledge—all these things, which all the Tuscans have partaken, are within the covers of the Divine Comedy, essentially and substantially there. It is as true to say so, as it is to say that through Dante alone, and for his sake whom she drove out

First School of Painting in the New World

"The first school of painting to establish itself on American soil was that of Spain, following in the train of viceroys and prelates after the Indian commonwealths had been subjected and Spanish towns had been built. To the present day there exists in Mexico City the oldest Academy of the Fine Arts in the western world. It is nearly as old as the Royal Academy, London, while, as to those of Philadelphia and New York, only of her gates, Florence may bear the name of Crown of Tuscany."

"And as he was all—as in conversing with him you are in touch with what still lives in Florence—so he saw everything there, worth seeing, that we can see. The lines of country, the hills, and the valleys, the rivers and the wells, are still what they were to his eyes: no one knew them better, and no one loved them more. The gaunt great castles you see there, fortresses of Signoria or Podestà, or hill-robbes, the scarred towers lonely on the mountains, were either weathered, battered, or crumbling when he returned his face to the north. The shining churches were all built or building; what his friend Giotto imagined on the walls of cloister or choir no man after him was to transcend."

"We all of us complain of the shortness of time, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. 'Our life,' says he, 'is spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do: we are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.' That noble philosopher has described our inconsistency with ourselves in this particular, by all those various turns of expression and thought which are peculiar to his writings."

"I often consider mankind as wholly inconsistent with itself in a point that bears some affinity to the former." Addison writes in his essay on "Pastimes."

The former reckons more than a single century for its past. The Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City traces its origin back to the departments of music and drawing which Fray Pedro de Gante established in 1529 when he founded the college of San Juan de Latran. Toward the end of the century Sebastian Arteaga arrived from Spain and gave an impulse to native art. He was followed by Alonso Vazquez and Baltasar Echave. During the Seventeenth Century Cabrera, a Zapotecan Indian of the province of Oaxaca, was considered a rival of Murillo owing to the beauty of his madonnas. Spanish artists include Herrera, Juan Correa, Vallejo, Ibarra, Alcibar. During the next century, the most noted painter was the architect and sculptor Tresguerras. It was not until 1783, however, that the present academy received its name and royal patent, the Accademia de las Nobles Artes de San Carlos de la Nueva España. Its early teachers were the Spaniards Aguirre and Velasquez, followed by Rafael Jimeno. From 1821 to 1824 the school was closed. Its proper title now is National School of the Fine Arts.—Charles De Kay in "Schools of Painting."

Games

Even games are not to be regarded as wholly serious; they have their lighter side.—A. J. Balfour.

Filling Up Empty Spaces

"In the most general acceptance of the word. That particular scheme which comprehends the social virtues may give employment to the most industrious temper, and find a man in business more than the most active station of life. To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way almost every day of our lives. A man has frequent opportunity of mitigating the fierceness of a party; of doing justice to the character of a deserving man; of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced; which are all of them employments suited to a reasonable nature, and bring great satisfaction to the person who can busy himself in them with discretion."

"There is another kind of virtue that may find employment for those retired hours in which we are altogether left to ourselves, and destitute of company and conversation; . . . The man who lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best friends. The time never lies heavy upon him: it is impossible for him to be alone. His thoughts and passions are the most busied at such hours when those of other men are the most unactive."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917

EDITORIALS

East and West

THE political situation in the Far East has drifted, owing to the continuance of the war, into a position from which it may have to be rescued, when the war is over, by means of a strenuous policy on the part of those who desire to see the integrity of China preserved. Should Mr. Wilson's proposal for a league of peace assume a concrete form, in the immediate future, it is by no means improbable that the first Power to which it may be asked to extend its protection may be China. China, it is true, is not a small Power, it is a distinctly great Power—in mere acreage. Nor is it a small Power in the sense that it has not within it the material out of which to build a great Power. But it is a small Power inasmuch as its internal condition is one which has reduced it to a material weakness, which exposes it to the capidity of Powers insignificant in comparison to it, but at the moment possessing the physical means of dictating to it. This physical weakness of China's has, in the past, caused the Powers of the West to take advantage of it for their own ends. Gradually, however, there is growing up, amongst these Powers, a broader sense of the ethical in politics. Some of them, at any rate, are beginning to perceive that the Red Roy maxim has been carried a good deal too far, and that a mere physical ability to dominate your neighbor by no means, in itself, justifies you in taking advantage of it. As a consequence there is an ever increasing tendency, amongst some of the great Powers, to insist on the maintenance of the integrity of China, and to demand that that country shall be permitted to work out its destinies, in accordance with its own ideals, even though it has failed in the accumulation of fleets and armies, so completely as to be at the mercy of those states which have not neglected such things.

Now it does not, of course, in the least follow that China's failure to bow before the militaristic deity has been based upon any direct perception of Principle. If there had been less of the corruption of what is euphemistically known as "Squeeze," in the country, China might not have been so unprotected as it is today. The fact, however, that China, even by her own fault, is unprotected, does not provide a justification for an attempt to dominate her, either by force of arms or by political pressure. The political pressure would, indeed, amount to very little if it were not for the force of arms behind it. If, therefore, the United States would insist upon the inviolability of Chinese territory, and would join into itself those countries which have come so far out of the wilderness as to be willing to make a new departure in their Far Eastern policy, there can be little question that the combination would exert a political influence, in China, which could be used to rescue the country from its condition of laissez-faire, and to rouse it into organizing itself to assist them in making good their demands on its behalf.

The possibilities of Chinese development are untold, and organized on a great democratic basis would quickly prove equal to her defense against predatory politics, whether supported by the bayonet of the soldier or the quill of the diplomatist. It is obvious, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance that the West should recognize, and come better to understand the political hopes, aspirations, and conditions of the Far Eastern peoples.

A committee for attaining some such purpose has been organized recently by Professor Gulick. Professor Gulick proposes that China, Japan, and the United States should learn to know each other better, and to bring their joint relations into a greater harmony. Now that the United States needs to understand China and Japan better, and that they need to understand the United States better, there can be little doubt. But it is to be suspected that Professor Gulick will have all of his time occupied in explaining how China is to understand Japan much better than she already does, or Japan to get a better understanding of China than she at present possesses. In plain English, it is precisely because China does understand Japan, and Japan does understand China that they exhibit towards one another an aspect perilously approaching that of Red Riding Hood and the wolf. The peaceful permeation of Manchuria, the famous "group five," the garrison in Outer Mongolia, and a number of other incidents, all too numerous to mention, have left China under no misapprehension as to the attitude of Japan, and with it is to be suspected, an anxiety to know her rather less well than better.

Now the aims of the new league, which it is proposed to start for the purpose of harmonizing the relations of the three countries, are simple enough, indeed they do not go beyond the efforts which all students of the Eastern question have always been compelled to adopt. These aims are, first, to acquire the exact facts. But, unfortunately, the acquirement of exact facts is a counsel of perfection which has hitherto baffled governments with unexampled opportunities for obtaining them. The exact facts must be acquired on the spot, otherwise they become the representations of the agents of the governments concerned as to what constitute these facts. Ask a member of the Chinese legation, in Washington, the exact facts with respect to the famous "group five," and then ask a member of the Japanese legation, in the same city, and the discovery will be made that the exact facts are diametrically opposite. The exact facts, humanly speaking, do not exist, for the simple reason that to the human mind the way in which anyone reads a political situation is very largely dependent upon the point of view of individual training and experience. The second aim of the league is to formulate a fundamental policy for the solution of the existing difficulties. Now a fundamental policy can be based only on a comprehension of the exact facts, and if the exact facts are difficult

to obtain, the fundamental policy is equally difficult to formulate. The third aim, that of carrying on a nationwide education, in regard to the facts and the fundamental solution, is an extremely simple one, once you have obtained your facts; whilst the final aim is of rather staggering comprehensiveness, inasmuch as it includes what is nothing more nor less than a partial absorption of the East in the West, in other words, not merely the settlement of the immigration difficulty, but the assimilation of the Chinese and the Japanese immigrants, on a basis that has already proved baffling in dealing with the immigrant from Western Europe.

The fact is that Professor Gulick's address admirably a policy which would tend, as far as it is possible to see, to further strengthen Japan, and so to place China rather more than less within her grasp. What is really wanted is not in the least that China and Japan should understand each other, which they entirely do, and being two Eastern nations are likely to continue to do, without any assistance from a Western nation, which is handicapped in not understanding either of them. It is rather that the Western nation should endeavor to understand the Far Eastern situation, on the only basis on which it is possible for the West to understand the East, or the East the West. That is to say, not through an attempt to assimilate mental outlooks, which have absolutely nothing in common, on which it is possible to base an agreement, but through a common understanding of Principle, which is the same to all nations alike.

Tampering With Language

SOME of the great fortunes accumulated in the United States, during the last fifty years, have been generously shared with educational movements and institutions, and many people have seen in this a measure of compensation for the disturbance of economic balance occasioned by the organization and growth of commercial and industrial combinations and trusts. If there is to be an equitable distribution of wealth, or of the comforts and advantages that go with the possession of wealth, these persons have reasoned, it must be obtained through enlightened rather than ignorant effort. Hence, with the disposition of the millionaire or multimillionaire to lay the foundations of universities and colleges, or to endow chairs of research, or to promote movements looking to the elevation of the mass, there has been no quarrel. Only when the large contributors to educational institutions or movements have, directly or indirectly, undertaken to influence instruction, or to meddle with what the people have come to accept as a standard of business morality, or to tamper with fundamentals of culture, have there been signs of discontent and notes of protest.

One of the many educational foundations of the country, through the instrumentality of the Simplified Spelling Board, a perfectly gratuitous creation, has for some time been engaged in a self-imposed task of reforming the English language, and has been using endowed offices, stationery, postage, labor, and so on, in the preparation of circulars such as that from which this excerpt is taken:

Information has just reached this office from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Arizona that the State Board of Education has taken favorable action regarding the use of simplified spelling in the schools. This follows similar action by the State Board of Education of Idaho in requiring the publishers of the spelling book used in the public schools of the State to include simpler forms, like tho, altho, thru, rime, sulfer, etc.

Missionary work is, it appears, being carried out by the Simplified Spelling Board in all parts of the country. The movement has even succeeded in interesting newspaper representatives, whose duty it is to mingle with fellow journalists in order that tho, altho, thru, rime, sulfer, and so on, may be introduced into the households of the land.

The least that can be said of this movement is that it is most impertinent. It has taken centuries to make the English language what it is today, and in these centuries whatever changes have come have been evolved slowly, and in response to the generally recognized needs of the English-speaking people. It is one of the greatest elements of strength in the English language that it is constantly adapting itself to human requirements. No language is more flexible, more elastic, more receptive of addition from all the fields of human activity.

Those who have best understood the possibilities of the language, who have made the best use of it, who have employed it to express the greatest thoughts, who have enriched it with their genius and beautified it with their art, and the millions whom their words delight, and will delight, whether they speak or are silent today, have a living interest in its preservation. It is a heritage of the ages, not to be meddled with, tampered with, or played with by doctrinaires or faddists.

Unless it is the desire of the people of the United States to have their language degenerate, in the course of time, into a lingo, they will take steps to discourage the correspondence between State boards of education and the simplified spellers whom a very rich, but not very thoughtful or prudent, foundation has promoted to do what Shakespeare, or Bacon, or the translators of the King James Version, or Macaulay, or Washington Irving, or Nathaniel Hawthorne, or Abraham Lincoln would have blushed to think of doing.

Potatoes in Canada

ECONOMIC conditions in Canada are so nearly akin to those prevailing in the United States, and the story which Canada has to tell with regard to some phases of the foodstuff question is so nearly like that with which the people of the United States have become familiar, that any aspect of the subject presented on one side of the international boundary seems as though it were intended for the other.

Take the matter of potatoes. Canada has been paying 75 and 80 cents a peck for them for the past several weeks. They did not go quite so high, they were not forced quite so high, by manipulators, in the Dominion as they were in the United States; but 75 or 80 cents a peck is certainly high enough. Was there any occasion,

any excuse, for this advance in the price of so common a vegetable as the potato? The speculators and manipulators told the Canadian consumers that there was a shortage; they said, a great shortage. There were not potatoes enough in Canada to go around. To obtain any from the United States was impossible, because, if nothing else intervened, there was a shortage, a great shortage, over in that country also. It was too bad, of course, but what were they going to do? The Canadians could do nothing but pay the price, or go without. Most of them paid the price; some either could not afford to pay it or would not be imposed upon.

At all events, when the bull movement in potatoes was at its height in Canada, this official message was received from the seat of Government in Ottawa:

Information gathered from official and unofficial sources from all parts of Canada indicates a substantial surplus of potatoes over and above seed and food requirements. Under these circumstances the Government does not think that at present an embargo is justified.

The embargo referred to was one which would keep Canadian potatoes from export, and especially from United States markets. If potatoes were as scarce as the speculators and manipulators had asserted, Canada would have been perfectly justified in looking to its home needs first. But they were not scarce. While consumers were being charged famine prices for potatoes, there was an actual surplus in the country, over and above all home and seed requirements, of 2,000,000 bushels.

In this connection, the Toronto Globe puts the question as it has been put by The Christian Science Monitor with relation to increased foodstuff production in the United States. Says our contemporary:

The utility of the Dominion Government's campaign for increased agricultural production is revealed in such statements as that quoted above in relation to potatoes. What is the purpose of increased production without adequate facilities for distribution? The system of distributing food products in Canada is heavily penalizing the average wage earner and city dweller.

As already stated, Canadian foodstuff conditions and the Canadian story about them, are very similar to those felt and heard on the southern side of the line.

The Bagdad Railway

THE Bagdad Railway, which has sprung, once again, so prominently into the world's notice, has perhaps provoked more discussion, and figured more conspicuously in international diplomacy, than any other project of similar magnitude in recent times. Since 1890, when Germany secured from the Sublime Porte the necessary preliminary concessions for the construction of the line, there have been very few international agreements which it has not, in some way, touched. France, Germany, Russia, Turkey and the United Kingdom, to mention only the more important countries concerned, have all made use of it in adjusting international bargains. One point, indeed, sure of notice in every diplomatic move was its effect upon the Bagdad Railway.

The very inception of the project was attended by a veritable storm of diplomatic protest. The British and German ambassadors at Constantinople had long been measuring swords, and, although the British Ambassador was both astute and able, Germany's great diplomatist, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, was more able and more astute. Germany had already constructed a railway from Skutari, which lies on the opposite shore of the Bosphorus to Constantinople, through Brusa, the ancient Ottoman capital, to Konia, near the foot of the Taurus mountains. It was known as the Anatolian railway, and the dream of the German Government was to extend this line to Bagdad, and so on to the Persian Gulf. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein did his work well. It was impossible, of course, to keep such a gigantic project secret; but it was not until after the German Ambassador had the concession from Turkey in his pocket, that the other powers woke to a recognition of what had been accomplished. Then the storm broke. France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, all maintaining that the completion of the line was calculated to threaten and damage their strategic and commercial interests, entered vigorous protest against the concession. It was a long-drawn-out wrangle. Month after month the Bagdad railway appeared in the news as a kind of refrain, but the German constructors, nothing wavering, went on laying mile to mile on the great line until, in 1904, the first section of the railway, that from Konia to Bulgurlu, a distance of 125 miles, was completed and opened for traffic.

Now, at Bulgurlu, the railway builders were confronted with the vast bulk of the Taurus Mountains, which at this point tower some 8000 feet above the surrounding country. The line wound its way into the heart of the great range, climbing up through the valley of the Tschakyl Yschai; but, at last, it came to the point where the inevitable tunnel was necessary in order to carry it to the other side, and here the work of construction was broken for the next twelve years. At the other side of the Taurus, however, the laying of the line was taken up and pushed on with vigor. The narrow thread of steel wound its way out of the mountains again, on to the plain of Adana, and, coming within hail of the Mediterranean near the Gulf of Alexandretta, pushed on to Aleppo. From Aleppo it struck northeast over the desert, across the Euphrates, and so on, through Jerabus, to Ras-el-Ain.

All this, however, was the work of more than ten years. It was accompanied all the time by a long series of negotiations in Europe, any one of which constituted a great question. By the Potsdam agreement of 1910, Russia gave her formal consent to the undertaking; whilst, by an agreement come to with the United Kingdom, in the following year, Germany consented to surrender her rights to construct the line beyond Bagdad. Two years later this last agreement was revised in favor of Germany. The railway was to be completed by an Ottoman company, with the participation of the British and German Governments, and the British special interests at the head of the Persian Gulf were to be safeguarded by the United Kingdom assuming a protectorate over Koweit, under the suzerainty of Turkey. Meanwhile German engineers had been working on the line from the Bagdad end, and, when last heard of, they

had carried it at any rate as far as Tekrit, some 100 miles northwest of the ancient city of the Kalifs on the banks of the Tigris. As far as can be known at present, therefore, there remains the great gap, some 400 miles across, between Tekrit and Ras-el-Ain, still to be bridged.

Notes and Comments

A STEADY revival has been going on, during the last few weeks, of the many stories told about the Duke of Norfolk which hinge on the duke's well-known indifference in the matter of dress. They are for the most part good stories. It is welcome, for instance, to hear again the tale of the visitor to Arundel who, jealous for the reputation of the general public visiting the famous grounds, warned the Duke off his lawn grass. "If that old Duke sees you," he remarked bitterly, as the premier peer meekly obeyed the summons, "we shall all get turned out."

THERE is a world of significance in the footnote to the last chapter of the last volume of the recently completed Cambridge History of English Literature. In the year 1600, it states, there were about 6,000,000 persons who spoke English, a much smaller number than spoke French, German, Italian, or Spanish. Today, on the other hand, English-speaking people number about 120,000,000, or about double the aggregate of those who speak French, Italian, or Spanish; and half as many again as speak German or Russian.

FOODSTUFFS in the United States are said, by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, to have advanced 10 per cent during the year ended on January 15, 1917. However, to obtain this average, abnormal and temporary advances in certain articles had to be included. The year was not an average year, even of a decade of high prices, and it is quite certain not to size up with the average of the next ten years, simply because the public will not put up with a repetition of the manipulation that made abnormal advances possible. Cornering foodstuffs promises to be a rather risky business in future.

THERE is something a little insulting, either to the bird or to the tree, in the sight of a gull attempting to find lodgment in the branches of a plane. Either the bird is very clumsy, or the tree is altogether the wrong shape. It depends on whether you take the seaman's or the landman's point of view. But since both sea and land are interdependent, it is of no use for even birds and trees to find fault with each other. And the gulls have been very thankful this winter of London's parks and gardens, and of the food given them, even though not of the tasty seafare description. They have swooped into hospitable little London gardens and deigned to eat in company with pigeons. One of their kind, a herring gull, challenged the attention of Piccadilly, by gracefully planing in the upper air in the best approved aeroplane fashion.

WHILE the United States, in common with some other great countries, is looking about for men to take over big problems and hasten their solution, the wonder is that nobody has thought of recommending General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the Mexican State of Yucatan. Perhaps he could not be retained, but if he could, he would, in certain circumstances, unless all reports about him are gross exaggerations, be worth considering. General Alvarado found Yucatan in the grasp of exploiters, a prey to dishonesty, a victim of incompetency. He found the rich despotic, and the poor downtrodden. He found the mass of the people steeped in ignorance.

ALL this has been changed since he was promoted from the command of the Yaqui Indians, whom he led against Huerta, to exercise despotic rule over Yucatan. He has been a veritable despot, but of the benevolent stamp. He has made forty-four hours a maximum week's work; he has had passed a minimum wage law; he has introduced better sanitation, and workmen's compensation, and has abolished gambling. He has given the vote to women, and the land to the people. He has curbed monopoly. He has assured everybody of a square deal. Some enterprising concern in the United States should, at least, secure him for a lecture tour. He would draw

CABBAGES are now being grown along the waste ground of the old Paris fortifications. This is a fact which does not lend itself to moralizing, for it has nothing to do with the turning of swords into plowshares. The old fortifications are, as everybody knows, out of date, and have been replaced by something more efficient, if less picturesque, than moats. The cabbages are war cabbages, and, from the utilitarian point of view, the idea of providing Paris with kitchen gardens is a good one. Aesthetic considerations—the fortifications were to have been turned into grand boulevards—are at present out of the question.

HAS anybody a picture of James Whitcomb Riley in whiskers? If so it may be compared with a description given of him by the Journal of Topeka, Kan., of a day in early March, 1892, when he made his first bow to an audience in that city. The Hoosier poet was then described as of "medium size, trim built, his neatly trimmed gray beard parted in the middle." "He is a good dresser," it was added, "and sticks to his cutaway and dog's-ear collar." This picture will bring to the recollection of many a tall, lean, smooth-faced, deep-voiced man who sometimes alternated with him, about this time, in the absence of Bill Nye, and whose name was Eugene Field.

IT is expected that the United States income tax levy will yield \$300,000,000 in 1917. Every dollar of the vast sum on which this tax is to be paid may have been earned, yet the average income-tax payer will probably be grateful that the work of filling out the blanks for the collector has set his conscience at rest with regard to the ease with which some of his money came to him.